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A FRENCH STATESMAN.

THE LATE COMTE DE REMUSAT.

A TYPICAL GENTLEMAN—THE POLITICIAN AND THE LITTERATEUR—PERSONAL TRAITS—HIS LAST DAYS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, June 9, 1875.

Yesterday, in company with a very large crowd of distinguished persons, I followed the remains of Count Charles de Rémusat to the grave. He died on Sunday morning, at the age of seventy-eight. I should have spoken of this event in my last letter, but did not have the heart to mingle my souvenirs of a man I admired so much with my descriptions of the festivities in which all Paris was engaged. Two years ago when we were all hurrying out to Longchamps, we met the funeral procession of M. Vitet in the boulevards, and upon the second anniversary of that day, another stanch friend of the third Republic passed tranquilly away. Charles Francois Marie Comte de Rémusat had a long and well-filled public career. He was the son of M. de Rémusat, who was Chamberlain to the Emperor Napoleon I., and Prefect of the Nord under the First Empire. He was given the title of Count for his services in this capacity. His mother was Mlle. de Vergennes, the intimate friend of the Empress Josephine, the author of the *Essay Upon the Education of Women*, so highly spoken of by Saint Beuve, and a very highly-esteemed lady in her time. M. de Rémusat was allied to the family of Lafayette and to that of Casimir-Périer, beginning life under the auspices of the latter. At the age of twenty he began to write for the press, and was among the most highly esteemed of the editors of the *Globe*, a very famous journal in its day and generation. During his public life he was a member of the National Assembly, Minister of Foreign Affairs under M. Thiers, representative of the people in the Constituent and Legislative Assemblies of 1848 and 1851, Deputy from the Haute-Garonne during the reign of Louis Philippe, Minister of the Interior in 1840 in the Thiers Cabinet, Member of the French Academy, and of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, a philosopher of note, and a writer of great talent. Added to all this, he was as true a patriot as France has ever seen, his devotion to his country being placed above everything else, even his own interests and personal ambition.

CHARACTERISTICS.

Of the Comte De Rémusat I can truly say that he was a *type accompli de galant homme et d' homme du monde*, something after the fashion of the educated and refined gentlemen of the last century who, in the midst of the moral and political disorders of their day, knew how to preserve the dignity of their private conduct and the integrity of their manners. He died as he had lived, surrounded by affection and esteem. He traversed lightly—as could be expected from his facile spirit, inclined to follow brilliant conceptions insufficiently carried out, and to be led hither and thither by personal friendships warmly felt—the fields of literature, journalism, philosophy, theology, and politics without leaving any marked traces of his passage, without going deeply into the systems of those he appeared to have adopted as his masters, without knowing how to keep from his works, in some of those fields at least, a certain number of innocent contradictions. Perhaps none of his many works, whatever may be their felicities of style, their appearance of erudition, their spiritualist character, sometimes materialist and sometimes religious, can be regarded as solid enough to support impartial and competent criticism; but on the other hand, M. De Rémusat possessed the art at which, it is said, every writer should aim, of summing up succinctly and clearly the gist of the knowledge of his time. He did not deal in theories of his own or have the genius and originality needed to found a system, but he annotated and made clear the systems of others, often appearing to be a partisan of systems diametrically opposed to each other. At one moment we find him a spiritualist and seemingly full of religious fervor, as in passages to be found in his life of "Saint Anselme of Cantorberry," again we see him so strong a materialist that he is put down among the skeptics of his age. His nature seemed too kindly to resist the influences brought to bear upon his facile mind. In philosophy he appeared to be eclectic like Cousin, but without the faith of doubt which would seem to be the faith of eclecticism. He hardly knew how to choose, and, the sweetness of his character leading him away with the subject in hand, he was subject to passing judgments and to numerous oscillations. In politics he was *doctrinaire* and liberal by turns, yet it was evident that his natural inclinations were in favor of liberalism. Upon the *Globe* he was a *doctrinaire* with such men as Jouffroy, Guizot, and De Broglie, but in practice these doctrinist ideas and intentions were speedily effaced, and the votes and acts of De Rémusat, Deputy or Minister, were generally sufficiently just and liberal. Yet in this field some oscillations must be noted. A liberal before 1830, with his friends of the *Globe*, to whom he owed his political fortunes, he became strongly *autoritaire* with Casimir-Périer in the Palais Bourbon. Then, in 1836, after having voted the law against associations and others which ruined the monarchy, he abandoned the *autoritaires* and *doctrinaires* at once, and entered the ranks of the dynastic opposition. He became a Minister of State with M. Thiers in 1840; he favored electoral reform, and all the liberal measures which gave rise to the revolution; and at last, when the deluge came, he was a member of the Thiers-Barrot Cabinet, which lasted but a single hour, the last before that upon which the storm of revolution burst upon Paris.

UNDER THE EMPIRE.

Under the Republic of 1848 Count De Rémusat became once more a *doctrinaire*, with Guizot and Casimir-Périer. He opposed the liberal tendencies of the Republic, and wrote largely upon their dangers; and the *coup d'état* surprised him in one of those contradictions which brought him into communication with M. Thiers. He was sent from France for the moment, but so great was the Emperor's esteem for the man that he had him informed upon the day of his arrest that this was but a momentary measure, adopted with regret, and more particularly intended to put the Comte De Rémusat beyond the reach of possible measures of rigor in the early days of the régime thus violently established. It was but a short time afterward that he was informed that he could come back to France whenever he liked. M. De Rémusat appreciated this most thoroughly, and never was he heard to murmur against his exile, or to urge that as a title for popular sympathy and support. The bad taste shown by the Duc D'Audiffret when he said that the "Empire had done M. De Rémusat the honor of exiling him" was in strong contrast to the sentiments he had ever entertained and expressed.

THE LITTERATEUR.

During the reign of Napoleon III. the Comte De Rémusat—in the literary, philosophical, and political sense of the term, an orthodox member of the French Academy—was always *spirituel*, always amiable and kindly, always the accomplished man of the world and member of polite society, always incapable of an opposition or an advice to opposition which would conflict with his gentlemanly loyalty and tact. He lived in the midst of his charming family, sadly tried a few years ago, and devoted himself to his theological and philosophical studies. He studied the former for his own satisfaction and with the hope of fixing his own mind respecting eternal truths. He studied philosophy for the purpose of condensing it, of amalgamating the various systems, and of teaching it to coming generations. But he never could succeed in fixing his mind upon any one system with sufficient force to make him an adept in it, much less a persuasive teacher of it. His forte was annotation and explanation, and I can truly say that I never understood much about the English philosophy before the time of Locke, or knew how to appreciate Bacon's works, until I read the criticism of M. de Rémusat. Perhaps I am not a competent person to appreciate the French style of this clever writer, but I must say that I do not think it stiff and stilted, as some of the newspaper writers assert. It seems to me graceful ny rate it is clear and perspicuous, and the foreign reader has no difficulty in following his argument or understanding his meaning. He may not have so brilliant a style as some of the contemporary writers who deal largely in metaphor and paradox, but most of the *finesse* of the later style escapes the foreign reader. We have no trouble whatever in comprehending Royer-Collard and M. De Rémusat; it is not so easy to follow such writers as Emile De Girardin and Prévost-Paradol. The former write like Montesquieu and the authors of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, with a certain amount of affectation and mannerism, perhaps, but in a way which leaves no room for misinterpretation; the latter seem to be constantly aiming at mental pyrotechnics and striking displays of *esprit*.

THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH GERMANY.

Of the part played by the Count De Rémusat in the late negotiations with Germany, I need not here speak; suffice it to say that he will never have credit for half that he did. M. Thiers alone could tell how much success depended upon his tact and ability when Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was content to serve his country without personal ambition, and in doing so, only too willing to serve his illustrious friend. That the credit of his work should be given to M. Thiers, did not disturb him in the least. It was to serve that old friend that he overcame his own repugnance to run for a member for Paris against the Radical Barodet. He served M. Thiers without personal ambition, as in 1840, with now and then some hesitations which the sweetness of his own character prevented him from accentuating, and was always willing to give way before the counsels of his friend.

LAST DAYS.

But the other day M. de Rémusat was at the Chantilly races, looking, despite his advanced age, the picture of good health, and no one who saw him there could have fancied his end so near. A sudden cold resulted in inflammation of the lungs. For a week he suffered from pleurisy, and on Saturday asked his physician to tell him the truth. He was perfectly resigned when it came. Calling his family to his bedside, he conversed with all for some time, and then asked his daughter-in-law to read Plato's remarks upon death and upon the immortality of the soul. He seemed to muse over every line of *Phedron*. The Abbé De Broglie had been sent for, and after the usual rites M. De Rémusat asked him to read the New Testament, designating the part he would like to hear. As the Abbé began M. De Rémusat asked him to read in Latin. His daughter-in-law remarked that it had better be read in French, as it would fatigue him less. "Read in Latin, Abbé," said M. De Rémusat with a smile, "*mes souffrances ne m'ont pas fait perdre mon Latin.*" It is not easy to give this *bon mot* in English. Up to the last M. De Rémusat was conscious, and at 7 o'clock in the morning he had the *belle mort* of a righteous man and a philosopher.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 21—1 A. M.—High pressure, north-west to north-east winds, cool, partly cloudy weather have prevailed in the Atlantic States, with rain on the South Atlantic coast. High but falling barometer, warm south-east winds, and cloudy weather from the Gulf to the Ohio Valley. North-east to south east winds, stationary or falling barometer, warmer, partly cloudy weather over the lakes and North-west, with occasional rain in the Upper Mississippi Valley.

The rivers have risen at Omaha, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Eastern and Middle States and the Lower Lake region, north-west to north-east and south-east winds, stationary or falling barometer, clear and partly cloudy weather.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, stationary or falling barometer, south-easterly winds, and warmer, partly cloudy weather.

For the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the Lower Missouri Valley, falling barometer, south-east to south-west winds, warmer, cloudy weather, and occasional rain.

For the upper lakes and the Upper Mississippi Valley, falling barometer, north-east to south-east winds, and increasingly cloudy weather.

The Lower Missouri River will rise slightly.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	56°	59°	3:30 P. M.	69°	79°
6 A. M.	57°	57°	6 P. M.	67°	78°
9 A. M.	6[illegible]°	64°	9 P. M.	64°	68°
12 M.	65°	74°	12 P. M.	64°	66°

Average temperature yesterday.......68 1/8°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......62 3/4°

PROPOSED NEW RAILROAD IN NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., June 20.—Articles of association were filed yesterday for the formation of a company and the laying down of a railroad to be called the Long Branch and Sea-Girt Railroad, and to run from Ocean Beach to Squan village. In order to form a connection with the New York and Long Branch Railroad, at Squan village, it is to connect with the Farmingdale Railroad. The capital stock is $100,000. The Directors are Joseph Taylor Johnson, Samuel Knox, Anthony Reckless, Henry S. Little, and James Johnson. The road is but four or five miles in length, but it makes important connections.

FOUR THIEVES HANGED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 20.—A special dispatch to the *Globe-Democrat* says four horse thieves were hanged at Wellington, Kan., last Thursday night, by the vigilantes.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE RECENT FIRE IN DUBLIN—THREE DEATHS FROM DRINKING WHISKY AT THE FIRE.

DUBLIN, June 20.—Three persons have died from the effects of drinking whisky at the fire on Friday night, and seventeen are in hospital from the same cause.

THE JUNIATA AT CUXHAVEN.

LONDON, June 20.—The United States steamer Juniata has arrived at Cuxhaven.

A RIFLE CONTEST FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CHALLENGE TROPHY.

LONDON, June 20.—A contest took place at Edinburgh Saturday between the riflemen of England, Ireland, and Scotland for the international challenge trophy. Scotland won by twenty points ahead of England and 139 ahead of Ireland.

COLLISION WITH AN ICEBERG.

LONDON, June 20.—The steamship Corinthian, from Quebec for Glasgow, has arrived in the Clyde. She was in collision with an iceberg, and lost her bowsprit and figure-head.

THE REVIVALISTS PREPARING TO HOLD SERVICES AT ETON—THE PROPOSITION EXCITING CONTROVERSY.

LONDON, June 21—6 A. M.—Messrs. Moody and Sankey are preparing to visit Eton to hold services especially addressed to the students. Their intention causes considerable sensation and much controversy in the newspapers. Mr. Knatchbull Hugessen has formally requested the Provost to bring the matter before the Governors of the College, with the view of obtaining from them an expression of disapproval and refusal to sanction the holding of the services.

FRANCE.

THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY AND THE ELECTORAL BILL—GAMBETTA AND THE BONAPARTISTS—THE PUBLIC POWERS BILL TO COME UP TO-DAY.

PARIS, June 20.—The Committee of Thirty have been considering the Electoral bill. They have decided to maintain the system of voting by departments.

In the Assembly yesterday violent recriminations passed between M. Gambetta and the Bonapartists as to the responsibility for the extraordinary taxation made necessary by the late war.

The Assembly has decided to take up the Public Powers bill to-morrow for debate.

A GENERAL ELECTION AND FINAL DISSOLUTION THIS YEAR PROBABLE.

LONDON, June 21—5:30 A. M.—A special dispatch from Paris to the *Standard* says there is reason to believe that the Government has decided that a general election shall be held this year, and there is no doubt that the Assembly will vote for a final dissolution, as the Government assents to it.

THE AMERICAN RIFLE TEAM.

SERVICES AT ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL—A SERMON ON MONARCHY AND THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

DUBLIN, June 20.—The American riflemen, by invitation of the Lord Mayor, attended divine service to-day at St. Patrick's Cathedral. The sermon, which was preached by Canon Keeper, was a eulogy of monarchy and the Established Church. Residents of the city comment severely on the speaker's taste.

In the evening the visitors enjoyed the hospitalities of the Lord Mayor's mansion.

CUBA.

VALMASEDA GONE TO THE FIELD.

HAVANA, June 20.—Captain General Valmaseda left for the interior this morning.

THE RECRUITMENT OF THE ITALIAN ARMY.

NEW LEGISLATIVE MEASURES—THEIR INFLUENCE ON THE CLERGY—THE LAWS NECESSARY—CRIME IN THE LAND—RECENT HOLIDAYS.

From our Own Correspondent.

Rome, Monday, May 31, 1875.

On a little reflection, any one must be impressed with the importance of the law for the recruitment of the Army, voted the past week by the Italian Senate. Students in the theological seminaries and those intending to follow the clerical calling, as well as all priests under the age of thirty-two, are after this to do military duty in one or another form, which the new law prescribes. According to the actual provision of the law, which is of universal application, the amount of time to be given to military drill is either for a term of fifty days or three years, according as the young man of twenty is more or less fortunate in finding the number which he draws high or low, or such as puts him into the first or the second category. But after the military training is finished, whether for the short or the long term, all are liable for twelve years to be called to active military service in case of wars or any extraordinary peril to the State. Provision is at the same time made by which young men of nineteen or twenty, or not yet arrived at the legal age, who choose to offer themselves for one year of military discipline, may escape from the regular draft—with its two possibilities of an easy, short, or a tiresome, long, term. All, however, are afterward on the same footing of liability for twelve years of recall into the service. This provision for volunteers of one year is found convenient for students and those intending to devote themselves to one of the professions. The theological students come into this class, and will enjoy the same opportunity with the rest to volunteer for a year.

THE CLERGY OF THE FUTURE.

The operation of such a law must in a few years work a great revolution in the character of the Italian clergy. One effect must be to reduce the number of those entering the priestly profession. It is, no doubt, true, that before this, not a few have become members of the sacerdotal order partly to escape military service and to have an easy time of it. The Italian clergy is not near as well instructed as it should be, and does not work as hard as it should for the genuine well-being of this society. The feebleness of its patriotism, and its devotion to other interests than those of the country, are sufficiently well known to all. Parliament has quietly voted the new law, and no great sensation has been produced outside, and after it receives the signature of the sovereign, it will be executed in spite of the protests of the Pope and the Bishops. It is another sign of that progress Italy is making.

THE NEW LAWS NECESSARY.

This measure of legislation is an unusual one in any Catholic or Protestant State, but Italy is obliged to resort to such means to save herself, to ease the hostility of the hierarchy, and to reform the system of clerical education, at least so far as it can be brought about, by establishing friendly intimacy between the civil power and the priests, which the latter would not permit to exist by their own choice. It is meant not as a punishment for the clerical class for infidelity to the political power, but as a remedy for an evil. It is not the less a bitter pill to swallow, for it is accepted as an indignity to an order which has enjoyed full immunity and independence of the civil authority, acknowledging no master or teacher but the Pope. Man is what he has been taught to be, and in a few years, with the new discipline, we can imagine Italy enjoying the help of a patriotic priesthood.

CRIME.

We have lately been several times reminded, in the discussions that have been going on in Parliament, that there are at the present time detained in the prisons of Italy 80,000 persons, either convicted of crime or waiting for trial on charges of offenses against the laws. It is added that the number is equal to the combined numbers in the prisons of the two countries of France and England, with an aggregate population of 68,000,000, or two and a half times greater than the population of this country. Dr. Pantaleoni, in a speech in the Senate in reply to the often-repeated rhetorical assertion that Italy must maintain or regain the primacy which she has before held in one or another sphere of national eminence, reminded the Senate that in the department of criminal abuses Italy at present holds undisputed superiority. It is a credit to many of the publicists of the country that they do not try to conceal such discouraging or discreditable facts, but hold them up to stimulate all true patriots to labor for the reform of social defects. It is sufficiently well known that the percentage of crime is much larger in the southern than in the northern provinces of the kingdom. As is the case elsewhere, here in Italy also crime diminishes as the populations are more industrious and better instructed. Italy is a conspicuous example in confutation of the priestly maxim that to keep the masses without instruction is the best way to promote the cause of religion and public morality. Until the past dozen years what means for popular instruction existed were, in great part, if not wholly, under the control of the priests, and the present adult population owes its education to such influences. If the percentage of crime is greater in Italy and Ireland than among the native populations of the United States and England we cannot put out of our minds the fact that this result follows in spite of the maintenance in the last-named countries of what the priests denominate, in clap-trap phrase, "Godless schools."

RECENT HOLIDAYS.

In the interval from the 23d to the 30th of May the Romans have had four holidays or festas. The Jews have been favored, or afflicted, even in a more liberal measure, for as one Saturday has fallen in the interval, five out of the eight days have found their shop-windows closed, not willingly, but from policy and respect for the prejudices of their Christian neighbors. The 26th was the festa of San Filippo Neri, one of the patron saints of Rome, and the day after was *Corpus Christi*, a universal festival in the Roman Catholic Church. As processions in the public streets are now prohibited in Rome—as in the rest of Italy—the ecclesiastics and monks, and those who find amusement in spectacular displays, are forced to do without those to which they were formerly accustomed. The organ of the municipality of Rome says:

"In the procession of *Corpus Christi* the Court of the Vatican appeared in all the splendor of its magnificence. The religious sentiment gained nothing by these expositions, but only the curiosity of the eye was gratified. People went to St. Peter's not to pray, but to see. The Priests had brought about this result in their frenzy for materializing everything. It is for no better reason than this, that there are people even to-day who are weeping over the times gone by, when these amusements were offered to them."

THE UNITED STATES AND THE POPE.

I was told very seriously to-day, by a member of a religious fraternity, that President Grant had written a letter to the Pope, thanking him for the honor he had conferred upon America by sending a Cardinal's hat to the Archbishop of New-York. I reminded my monk that if those here, of the clerical party who circulate such reports would examine a little more closely our system, they would see the moral impossibility of the Executive of the United States doing any such thing. And yet such absurdities are repeated here in the Catholic newspapers, and people who have heard of something similar in the conduct of the Presidents of the little Republics of South America, are ready to believe the same of us, forgetting that the United States is a Protestant nation.

RETURN OF THE FIFTH MARYLAND REGIMENT.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 20.—The Fifth Maryland Regiment reached Baltimore this afternoon about 5 o'clock, on its return from Boston. The regiment was met at the depot by a company composed of members of the regiment who had remained at home, a delegation from the Grand Army of the Republic, and a large number of citizens. The streets along the route of march to the Armory were crowded with thousands of enthusiastic admirers, many of whom were ladies. Many buildings were decorated with flags. The reception was a complete ovation. After a few remarks by Col. Jenkins at the armory, the command was dismissed.

A MALICIOUS CORN DOCTOR.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 20.—It has been discovered that the letter signed Henry J. Merton, and charging that Capt. Calvin G. Cahoone, of this city, was murdered last Summer on a St. Lawrence steamer, was written by a man known as J. M. Gouldsburgh, a corn-doctor, of Providence or Boston, the object apparently being to throw suspicion upon a survivor of the party, with whom the chiropodist had quarreled. The Police of Providence, Boston, and Montreal have been engaged nearly a year trying to find Merton. There is no doubt Cahoone was accidentally drowned, as first reported.

RAILROAD AGENTS' CONFERENCE.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 20.—It is learned on good authority to-night that, as a result of the conference on Saturday, in Philadelphia, between the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Railroad ticket and freight agents, the rates on Western-bound freight will be advanced to-morrow in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and that the rates will be further advanced in a few days. There will be no change in passenger rates for a day or two.

ALLEGED DEFAULTER ARRESTED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 20.—John Miller, Secretary of the Contract and Finance Company of the Central Pacific Railroad, was arrested on the train yesterday at Marysville, and taken to San Francisco by a special train. It is rumored that he is a defaulter to the amount of $200,000. The cause is said to be stock speculations. The company are very reticent.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON AT TUFTS COLLEGE.

BOSTON, Mass., June 20.—Rev. E. H. Capen, President of Tufts College, preached the Baccalaureate Sermon to the graduating class this afternoon.

FAST WALKING.

AMENIA, N. Y., June 20.—Prof. John Tripp walked 100 miles in twenty-two hours and nine minutes on the track of the Eastern Dutchess Agricultural Association, finishing at 10:19 o'clock last night. He made the one hundredth mile in nine and a half minutes.

THE YELLOWSTONE RIVER.

THE JOSEPHINE'S EXPLORATIONS.

THE SCENERY ALONG THE RIVER—WILD FRUIT EVERYWHERE—ABUNDANCE OF GAME—PRACTICAL STEAM-BOAT NAVIGATION STOPS AT THE BIG HORN—IMPORTANT RESULTS OF THE SURVEY.

From our own Correspondent.

ON THE YELLOWSTONE RIVER, MONTANA TERRITORY, June, 1875.

The steam-boat Josephine, having been designated for the steam-boat exploration of the Yellowstone River, was in readiness upon the arrival at Bismarck, Dakota Territory, of Gen. J. W. Forsyth, Lieutenant Colonel and Military Secretary to Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, and Lieut. Col. Frederick Grant, Aid de camp, assigned to the duty of the survey. Bismarck is a small frontier town on the Missouri River, the western terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Tri-weekly trains only, and these for about seven months in the year, seem to furnish all the transportation necessary.

En route, one company of Infantry was embarked at Fort Stevenson, and, arriving at Fort Buford, May 26, three days from Bismarck, two additional companies of the Sixth Infantry were added to the escort, with rations for thirty days and 350 rounds of ammunition to each man; on the upper deck we carry a large calibre Gatling gun, being thus well provided for contingencies which may arise from belligerent attentions from "Sitting Bull," who is supposed to be encamped on the Yellowstone, between the Tongue and Big Horn rivers, with several hundred lodges of the Unka-pa-pa Sioux; as they are known to be hostile, and decline to go to the agency at Fort Peck, or to receive any annuities, unpleasant demonstrations may be expected from them. The military post of Fort Buford is pleasantly located on the Missouri, opposite its junction with the Yellowstone, completely isolated from civilization at all times, and only in communication with the outer world during the few months from May to October, when river navigation is open. During our few hours' delay here, we were pleasantly entertained by Gen. Hazen, the commander of the fort, and the fine band of his regiment. At 5 P. M. we pushed off and were fairly embarked on a steam-boat survey of the Yellowstone River; in July and August, 1873, several steam-boats ascended the river with supplies for the expedition under Gen. Stanley, then escorting the surveyors for the, at that time, proposed route of the Northern Pacific Railroad; the ordinary river boats were discharged near Glendive Creek, but this boat having light draught—twenty inches—ascended above the rapids at Powder River. To definitely determine the further extent of reliable navigation is our present object. As we enter upon our trip, from which much pleasure is anticipated, the land is seen broken into beautiful meadows and valleys, well watered, and with an abundance of cotton-wood for timber or fuel; a rapidly-maturing umbrageous tree, but inferior for building purposes; at its confluence the river is about 500 yards wide, but of unequal depth. The most careful observance of the channel is necessary, or we will be brought hard fast on some of the innumerable sandbars with the resultant delays and vexations. As we are going up on the "June rise," caused by the melting snow from the mountains, the river is at its best for navigation, and the grass and trees, only now putting forth their Spring verdure, present a rich and delightful scene. On the lowlands on each side the soil is rich and fertile, but confined to the valley of the river, which is of contracted area and broken in upon by high and irregular bluffs, from fifty to 150 feet in height, of a fine sand and yellowish clay, which rise abruptly from the water's edge—many of them exhibiting horizontal strata of lignite, a half-formed coal or carbonized wood, which burns well, but crumbles too easily to be serviceable for transportation.

These meadows and low plains are bounded from a few hundred yards to two miles back by broken hills, ending in high level but not fertile table lands, the grass thereon being poor and cactus predominating. There is the same general appearance of the country each day, the unequal width of valley, to which the trees near the river are confined. Beyond this the same extended high lands, destitute of bush or shrub. It is improbable that it would be of avail for stock-raising, as, in search of wood, the cattle would roam too far, and in Winter there would be want of shelter in the timber in a climate where 40° below zero is not uncommon, with heavy snows and high winds. No long stretch of valley is found on either side of the river, and during hardly two consecutive days of Stanley's march was he able to follow the river without debouching into the hills two or three miles to find a practicable road for his teams; hence the enormous engineering expenses in construction of a railroad which would attempt to follow the valley of the Yellowstone on either side. The scenery through which we are passing is surpassingly beautiful, and the river interspersed by numerous little islands well wooded. There are evidences of prolific growth of all wild fruits, service berries, gooseberries, cherries, &c., wild onions, and lambs' quarter; there are more of the indications of a mining country, so far as we pursued our voyage. The grand and wildly-sublime views which we associate with the Yellowstone are far beyond Pompey's Pillar, probably not accessible by large boats, when Nature outdoes herself in objects of picturesque magnificence.

Around us everywhere game abounds, principally elk, antelope, deer, and mountain sheep; the latter is a delicious venison, more delicate and richer than the finest black-tailed deer or antelope; they bound with ease and agility over the steep cliffs, where the suspicion of a mis-step would plunge them hundreds of feet to destruction—but then they don't make mis-steps. The immense herds of buffalo are further north and west. Cat-fish abound, with an occasional genuine mountain trout. The water becomes pure and clear and free from sediment, a pleasant relief from the muddy and turbid Missouri; the velocity of the river is rapid, and quickly "run sout." In September, 1873, this boat only succeeded in returning down the river after being lightened by the abandonment of large quantities of subsistence and quartermasters' stores, and the debarking of the troops several times a day to march around the frequent shoals, and other obstructions. The navigable season would be brief, opening late in May and closing during August; hence a minimum of traffic would take this course were the Northern Pacific Railroad ever to cross the Missouri. The *mauvais terre*, or bad lands, are now and then presented to view; the wear of ages and of waters washing through have cast them into endless grotesque figures, and it needs but little imagination to picture ancient ruins, tumbled castles, bastioned earthworks, and fortifications in their faded grandeur. They seem the work of art rather than nature, and wrap one in blissful enchantment—that is, as seen from the comfortable deck of a steam-boat; *au contraire*, only feelings of weariness, dust stifling, and disappointment surrounded us, as we toiled through them with heavily laden trains during the burning days of July, 1873, with Stanley's command. There was no beauty, no poetic fancy to the tired and thirsty tramper of those days—there is so much in one's position and surroundings which gives the light and shadow to criticism.

While we have ascended the river about seventy-five miles above Pompey's Pillar, the "rapids" rendering further progress difficult and futile, I believe that Gen. Forsyth's conclusions are that practical steamboat navigation does not extend beyond the Big Horn. During the navigable season, if a military post were established near the Big Horn, traffic and freights from and to Montana, via Helena, could be shipped with far less expense than by canal on the Missouri, that is, if subsequent topographical surveys confirm the impressions of a practicable wagon road. Abandoned camps of the Sioux Indians were frequently observed, and the only Indians seen were the friendly Crows. Our return trip was without special incident, and on the third day we returned to Fort Buford, arriving on June 10.

This survey has been productive of important results to the Government, and through Gen. Forsyth's energy the expenses have been of the most trifling character.

THE URUGUAYAN EXILES.

STORY OF THE EXPATRIATION OF SIXTEEN POLITICAL PRISONERS FROM MONTEVIDEO—ARRIVAL OF THE PUIG AT CHARLESTON, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 20.—The Uruguayan bark Puig has arrived here, bringing sixteen refugees from the Uruguayan Republic, among whom are four sons of Gen. Flores, who was assassinated in 1868. On the 24th of February last, these persons who lived at Montevideo, were notified by the Government to be ready to leave the State within forty-eight hours, they being suspected of being engaged in a conspiracy to overthrow the Government. On the 26th of February they were sent on board the bark Puig, which was chartered by the Government for the purpose, and sent to Havana in charge of Col. Pedro Riva Zachelli and Col. Curtin. The bark reached Havana on the 30th of May, but the Spanish authorities refused to allow the refugees to land, and the Puig accordingly sailed for this port. The refugees consist of journalists, deputies, one Senator, and several Army officers. They will remain here for two days, and will go to New-York by rail, where they will remain for a month. They announce their intention of returning to Montevideo as soon as the political storm shall have blown over. The Puig will return to Montevideo.

A GALE ON THE COAST OF MAINE.

SEVERAL FISHING BOATS MISSING AND THEIR CREWS PROBABLY LOST—A SCHOONER DRIVEN ASHORE.

CALAIS, Me., June 20.—The heavy storm of Friday night caused some loss of life along the coast. A large number of boats engaged in salmon fishing near Port Lepreaux, New Brunswick, were caught by the gale. One boat, which contained six young men, belonging in Musquash, New Brunswick, was found bottom up this morning and towed into Lepreaux. The crew is supposed to be lost. No bodies have been recovered as yet. Many boats are still missing, and it is feared that a number of other lives have been lost.

PORTLAND, Me., June 20.—The schooner Wild Rover was driven ashore in the recent gale at Tennant's Harbor, and considerably damaged.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

CONDITION ON MAY 1, 1875—ABSTRACT OF THE REPORTS TO THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The following is an abstract of the reports made to the Controller of the Currency showing the condition of the national banks in the United States at the close of business on Saturday, the 1st day of May, 1875:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$964,574,114 13
Overdrafts	3,979,383 87
United States bonds to secure circulation	377,026,900 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	14,372,200 00
United States bonds on hand	14,290,800 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	29,102,197 10
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	80,620,878 75
Due from other national banks	45,980,330 23
Due from State banks and bankers	11,984,531 59
Real estate, furniture and pictures	40,051,527 27
Current expenses	7,703,477 92
Premiums paid	8,413,874 71
Checks and other cash items	13,120,606 49
Exchanges from clearing-house	116,970,819 05
Bills of other national banks	19,465,359 00
Bills of State banks	24,681 00
Fractional currency	2,702,200 59
Specie	9,986,961 [illegible]4
Legal-tender notes	83,980,928 00
United States certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes	38,655,000 00
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treasurer	16,787,279 75
Due from Treasurer other than redemption fund	4,627,142 54
Total	$1,904,421,193 63

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$497,717,143 00
Surplus fund	131,404,608 66
Undivided profits	55,849,959 62
National bank notes outstanding	322,522,330 00
State bank notes outstanding	813,079 00
Dividends unpaid	2,502,234 49
Individual profits	692,558,620 51
United States deposits	6,797,972 00
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	2,766,387 41
Due to national banks	127,083,238 07
Due to State banks and bankers	52,654,956 49
Notes and bills re-discounted	5,671,031 44
Bills payable	6,079,632 94
Total	$1,904,421,193 63

Number of Banks, 2,045.

The above statement is exclusive of one bank in San Francisco, from which a report has not yet been received.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The Post Office changes during the week ending June 19, 1875, are as follows:

New-England.—Offices discontinued.—Amoskeag, Hillsborough County, N. H.; Clinton Grove, Hillsborough County, N. H. Postmasters appointed: J. Sherman Gray, Embden, Somerset County, Me.; C. S. Palmer, Jericho, Chittenden County, Vt.; David K. Simonds, Manchester, Bennington County, Vt.; Andrew Lance, South Woodbury, Washington County, Vt.; Lysander W. Gifford, South Westport, Bristol County, Mass.; Charles F. Geer, Uncasville, New-London County, Conn. Name changed: Athol, Worcester County, Mass., to Athol Centre.

New-York.—Postmasters appointed: Russell G. Allen, Fly Summit, Washington County; Solomon Avery, West Taghkanick, Columbia County.

New-Jersey.—Office established: Mount Hermon, Warren County; Aaron Reed, Postmaster. Postmaster appointed: Oliver H. Wiggins, Sharpstown, Salem County.

Delaware.—Postmaster appointed: Levin H. Le Cates, Oak Groves, Sussex County.

Pennsylvania.—Office discontinued: Upper Darby, Delaware County. Name changed: Spriugvale, Mercer County, to Bristow. Postmasters appointed: E. F. Hamshire, Barnesville, Schuylkill County; Wirt R. Dunick, Foot of Plane, Bradford County; Nathan Hazen, North Sewickly, Beaver County; John Kennedy, Port Kennedy, Montgomery County; Israel Houser, Reynolds, Schuylkill County; James Ogden, Rosenwick, Chester County; Michael Doyle, Sartwell, McKean County; Reuben J. Stotz, Wind Gap, Northampton County.

THE CROP PROSPECT IN KANSAS AND MISSOURI.

KANSAS CITY, June 20.—From parties just returned, as well as from letters and telegrams received, it appears that the crop prospects in Kansas were never known to be as good as now. Large farmers in the western portion of the State are telegraphing here for harvest hands, and complain that they cannot get men enough to harvest. The harvesting in Southern Kansas has commenced, and the average is immense. Some of the comparatively new counties claim a million bushels of wheat, and a rough estimate of wheat for the north-western part of the State is 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 bushels. This enormous amount will be more than duplicated in the West and other sections. The great fear is that hands enough cannot be obtained to harvest the crop.

Specials from Central Missouri, as well as from other parts outside the grasshopper belt, are equally encouraging. In the grasshopper belt an enormous average of corn has been planted, more by fifty per cent. than any previous year, and the frequent rains and hot sunny days which have prevailed for a week or more, have raised high hopes of a big corn crop.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION IN 1876.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 20.—The Democratic Central Committee adopted a resolution yesterday inviting, in behalf of the Democracy of this city and State, the National Democratic Convention of 1876 to assemble in this city, and pledged themselves to make ample preparations for the reception and accommodation of all who come to it. The place proposed for holding the convention will be the hall of the new Chamber of Commerce building, which will be 235 feet long by 100 feet wide and 70 feet high, with galleries all around the hall, and a capacity for seating 17,000 people.

PROPOSED WOMAN'S CENTENNIAL ASSOCIATION.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 20.—A meeting of ladies was held on Saturday to consider a plan for forming a Woman's Centennial Association, auxiliary to the National Association, and was addressed by Judge N. Shipman, Mrs. E. D. Gillespie, of Philadelphia, and Gen. Hawley. A committee was appointed to present a list of officers at a future meeting.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

VASSAR COLLEGE.

SERMON OF PRESIDENT RAYMOND—PERSONAL INDIVIDUALITY—ITS MEANING AND POWER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 20.—This is the tenth year of the existence of Vassar College, and the Commencement exercises of the coming week were fitly introduced in the beautiful chapel of the institution, at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, with the Baccalaureate sermon by President Raymond. Many of the friends and parents of the pupils were present, as were also the Faculty. Mr. Raymond took his text from First Corinthians, iv.: 14, and his remarks were in the main confined to the great gift of individuality, an endowment, as was the laying on of the hands in Scriptural history. Some thought the latter was a special endowment, and believed it was really a physical laying on of hands; but there were others who treated the question in another sense, as a gift to Timothy. It was not essential, morally or otherwise, to the lesson brought out by the words of the text; in either case it was God's gift, to be devoted to such uses as were most honorable. The gift that is in us, that which is inseparably our own, that endowment which constitutes our individuality, marks each of us for a separate career to which our responsibility is attached. There is nothing for which we are more indebted to our Creator than our distinctive individuality; we brought it with us when we came into the world, and found it when we first found ourselves. Grant all we may claim to circumstances, to power of education, the results of ancestral tendencies, still these concessions do not change it. What we are and what we have been is a gift. President Raymond believed God fixed the destination of his creatures and threw around them circumstances tending to such destiny. He insvested in us the right of a free control of our faculties and transferred the ownership of ourselves to us. When God created the persons he called into being and gave unto them faculties, He made that endowment theirs. This very freedom of rationality, said the speaker, makes us capable of responsibility, and who can measure our test of obligation to Him? Not as slaves serving the master who owns them, but as children receiving the master's love. By the grace of God thus bestowed upon us we are made debtors to the children of God. If our individuality is a gift of God it is more than a gift; it is a sacred trust to be cultivated and trained for Him, enriched and beautified, nourished and strenghtened to a consecrated life, making the most and the best of our own selves for the glory of God and ourselves. We should know what this gift is or else we may make the whole of life a blank page.

The President urged upon his hearers to heed the injunction, "Know thyself." He urged them to educate mind and body, and have a just and adequate knowledge of self. By way of illustration, said he, when we gaze at a crowd of men in the distance we recognize men only, but the knowledge thus gained is of the least possible importance; we must draw nearer, and, scanning closely, must select the refined and cultivated from the rude and uncouth. Not till we look them one by one in the face do we know them as individuals. It is this close view of men that moves personal affections and sympathies; the something in each individual separates him from all others. Character, tone of voice, particular expression, instinct of the inner life, &c., affords the study of human nature or individualistic apprehensions. We analyze the character and study the laws which govern it, and finally decide from our inner conscience we are thus learning the common practice of mind. We need to know not merely what faculties we possess, but we need to know in every detail for what we are best fitted. We ought to know what is characteristic and peculiar to ourselves, our special virtues, if we have any, and our special faults against which we should be always on the guard. Our special duty, then, is to understand the gifts that are in us, their ready adaptation to the exigencies of social life, a readiness of resource, a never-failing source of self-reliance, and to the gift of simple patience. In his appeal to the pupils to study the gifts of fortitude and patience, he urged them to stand like the faithful sentinel, at the extremest front of exposure, where the fire is the hottest, not knowing the reason he was placed there—to stand till the general's orders of relief come or fall on the spot. Ah, in this battle of life, how many are called to occupy such positions with no opportunity to shine but to stand and suffer. Such is fortitude and such is patience. He told the pupils that whatever their gifts may be to recognize and comprehend them, and to grasp them as their own and keep them and use them to the best account. If, said he, individuality is the gift of God, you may depend it is worth something. Looking about us we see those whose gifts are great compared with ours, and whose faculties are disciplined and refined by culture. In comparing our position with theirs our hearts sink within us. The spectacle of their success spite of us strikes us through and through. We are not envious of them, but the sight of it takes away all our courage. Books show us the choicest works of gifted minds; history makes us acquainted with the great and good, and imaginative literature shows us the most striking traits of character. Out of these materials we build our own ideas, and those materials are of such unattainable loftiness as to beat down our aspirations.

PROGRESS AT DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

PROSPERITY OF THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS—A MAGNIFICENT BEQUEST—THE ESTATE OF HON. TAPPAN WENTWORTH—THE ANNUAL PRIZES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HANOVER, N. H., Saturday, June 19, 1875.

The one hundred and sixth Commencement of Dartmouth College is close at hand, and some of the events of the past year which relate to the institution may be of general interest. It has been, in very many respects, a very prosperous year for the college. In regard to numbers, the last catalogue shows the greatest total—457—that the college has known. The Medical Department has had more students than for many previous years, while classes entering the various other departments have fully equaled the numbers of other years. The requisites for admission have been slightly advanced, in accordance with the plan of the Trustees to gradually raise the standard of the college. The renovation of the Medical building has been completed, and it looks anything but the unsightly pile which was the eye-sore of the town two years ago. Conant Hall has been completed and occupied during the year. This is a fine brick building, fitted with dormitories above and dining-room below. It is intended especially for the Agricultural Department, but is used for the benefit of all. It contains the best rooms to be found in town, and the Commons furnish good board at moderate expense. By an appropriation from the State Legislature, a large barn is in process of erection on the farm owned by the Agricultural Department; and here is noticeable the increasing interest of the State authorities in the welfare of the college. A feeling of indifference, that had existed since the stormy times of "Dartmouth University," increased almost to animosity by partisan feelings during the anti-slavery movement, has happily vanished. During the past ten years the college has received $37,000 by State appropriations.

The Scientific Department is very prosperous. The Thayer School has as yet small numbers, but maintains a very high standard. The Agricultural School graduated its largest class this Spring. The eleven graduates intend to follow agricultural or mechanical pursuits. The various libraries of the college were united a year ago, and are under efficient management. A plaster statue of Webster, which formerly stood in the Merchants' Exchange, Boston, has been presented the college by the sculptor, Thomas Ball, and stands in the library. It is proposed to furnish an alcove for the works of the alumni of the college.

Financially the college has been remarkably fav-

ored. In addition to several small donations, there is the "John S. Jenness Foundation," bequeathed by Mrs. Betsy Whitehouse, of Pembroke, N. H. She was an heir of Mr. John S. Jenness, of Boston, and the bequest is in accordance with an unfulfilled plan of his to endow a fund to provide scholarships to indigent students, one from each county in the State. By far the most munificent gift that has ever fallen to this college is the legacy of the late Hon. Tappan Wentworth, of Lowell, Mass., whose entire and very large estate, after deducting a few small legacies and annuities, is bequeathed to Dartmouth College. This will come to the general productive funds of the college with no restriction, except that no part can be used until the property amount to $500,000. The property is in real estate in Lowell, and it is believed that three or four years will bring Dartmouth its $500,000, a bequest which will nearly double her fund. President Smith is one of the Executors of the will.

Mr. Wentworth was a New-Hampshire man, and what is popularly termed a self-made man. He was an eminent lawyer and citizen of Lowell. He was not a graduate of the college, but received from it the honorary degree of A. M. in 1840.

The prizes for the year, so far as awarded, are as follows. Of the Grimes prizes to the senior class for excellence in English composition, first to C. A. Prouty, Newport, Vt.; second to H. W. Smith, Rupert, Vt.

The Richard B. Kimball Philosophical prize for the best essay on "What Distinguishes Man from the Rest of the Animal Creation," to C. A. Prouty.

The prize for general improvement to W. J. Noyes, Cedartown, Ga.

The Lockwood prizes to the junior class, for English composition: First, to G. H. Tripp, Fairhaven, Mass.; second, to Frank B. Sherburne, Lowell, Mass.

The Latin prizes, offered by Richard Kimball, of Texas, for the best Latin odes, to the juniors: First, to F. B. Sherburne; second, to W. R. Patterson, Methuen, Mass.

To-morrow's exercises consist of the Baccalaureate, by President Smith, and the address before the Theological Society by Rev. Dr. William M. Taylor, of New-York.

OPENING OF THE DARTMOUTH COMMENCEMENT.

PRESIDENT SMITH'S BACCALAUREATE—COMPLETENESS OF CHRISTIANITY—OTHER EXERCISES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., June 20.—Commencement at Dartmouth opened to-day with the Baccalaureate by President Smith. The college church was crowded, as is usual on such occasions, the country for miles about contributing to the large audience. The following is an abstract of the sermon:

The text was Psalm cxix.: 96, "But thy commandment is exceeding broad." In the handiwork of man, whatever science and art may accomplish, there is always some imperfection. Under the fairest show, there is nothing absolutely perfect. Even if it seem otherwise, the microscope shall reveal to you divers inequalities and deformities. In God's works the very reverse is true. The finer the glass with which you examine them, the more profound is your admiration. Even what may at first seem abnormal—a monstrosity, perhaps—has, in a broader view wise and good purposes to accomplish; it is a needful and fitting part of one symmetrical and well compacted whole. In the great world diapason, a note may jar now and then upon the ear; but the poet's conception is still verified:

"All discord harmony not understood."

What is true in material relations is still more obvious in the moral and spiritual. To that higher sphere the text has reference. "I have seen an end," says the Psalmist, "of all perfection." All human perfection, he means. "But thy commandment," he adds, "is exceeding broad." The term "commandment" in the text, like divers synonymous ones in the same Psalm, is not limited in its import to the precepts of God's Word. It embraces the whole completed Revelation—the whole "tree of life," from its root in the first promise to its fruitage in the New Jerusalem. It comprises the whole Bible and so the whole of Christianity. While all other religions are variously and vitally defective, this is no meagre scheme, no half-way appliance. It is high as heaven, broad as earth—nay, as the universe. It embraces—historically, doctrinally, practically—all excellencies and all potencies. The text suggests, then, as the subject of discourse,

THE COMPLETENESS OF CHRISTIANITY.

1. It is complete, first, in point of adaptation. This is evidently a point of great importance, and one regarded by God in all His operations. It is adapted, first of all, to our essential nature. The Bible, it was shown, at length, is suited to the intellect. It is a book of principles. With all its simplicity, it tasks the mind with vast and difficult problems, calling for a varied logic of analysis, of synthesis, of both combined. It is not metaphysical in form, but it sheds light upon metaphysics. It has rich treasures for the memory. In its histories, its poetry, its eloquence, intellectually considered, it is unparalleled. It is adapted, also, to the ethical faculty. The ineradicable intuition of right and wrong is the postulate of all its doctrines, the solemn sub-base of its most gladsome songs. Christianity is suited even to our physical being. There is nothing in this respect so sanative as the Gospel. Its precepts are a very hand-book of hygiene. Fully received, it may almost be termed a cosmetic. Nor is Christianity adapted merely to man as man—but to man also as fallen—to his sense of guilt, of pollution, and of spiritual ignorance. With marvelous versatility, it meets his various states and conditions—of eminence and obscurity, of prosperity and adversity; his individual interests and his social relations. Its conservative bearing on the State was emphasized and variously illustrated. Its progressive adjustments, or its union of the transient and the permanent, were also set forth at length. While thus adapted to man, it was added, its crowning excellence is, that it is exactly suited to manifest God's glory. It is the prism, whereby all the rays thereof are, with divine felicity, revealed and combined.

2. The completeness of Christianity is further evident in its symmetry. It not only addresses all the various faculties, it addresses them in due proportion—the head, the heart, the conscience. The Bible is, in this regard, wisely constructed. As its various parts meet our various susceptibilities, there is no one of them that you would either abridge or enlarge. "You would not take from it a single promise or a single threatening, a single precept or a single example. You would not abstract a link from Paul's glowing logic, or a note from the music of David's harp, or a strain from the prophetic outbursts of the rapt Isaiah." Its happy balance of doctrine was also set forth, and its equally felicitous balance of doctrine and practice.

3. The completeness of Christianity appears further in its profoundness. This results naturally from its various adaptations and its perfect symmetry. It is profound both in doctrine and precept. Various illustrations were given of its thoroughness—its marvelously searching character, "piercing," as it does, "even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit, and of the joints and marrow." It is preeminently "a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart."

4. The last point made was its effectiveness. Of systems as well as individuals, we may say, "By their fruits ye shall know them." It might fairly be inferred from the essential elements of Christianity, as they have been briefly adverted to, that it must be effective; but for a perfect demonstration, we must add to the analytic the historical argument. It was not denied that in the various heathen religions something of truth is found—fragmentary commonly, and more or less the issue, traditionally, of primitive revelation. But the more they are studied the more apparent it will be that they are essentially incomplete in their teaching, and so mainly ineffective. In proof of this their main doctrines were compared with those of Christianity. The actual results of the gospel, as seen in history, and in the living present, as contrasted with those of paganism and of Mohammedanism, were rapidly sketched, and the argument concluded with a reference to those individual transformations of character under gospel influence—some of them in fresh remembrance—which are, in many respects, more impressive than facts of a more general character.

The discourse closed with an address to the graduating class, in which reference was made to the recent special religious interest in college, in which many of them had largely shared; and also to the only death that had occurred in the class—that of "the unassuming, earnest, and faithful Esty."

The address before the Theological Society was delivered this evening by Rev. Dr. William M. Taylor, of New-York.

The only exercise to-morrow will be the competition in the evening for the Clarke and Lockwood prizes for elocution.

THE DE FOREST SPEAKING AT YALE.

A CRITICISM OF THE ORATORS—MR. GULLIVER, MR. CHESTER, MR. GARVER AND MR. HILLHOUSE—THE AWARDING OF PRIZES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, June 18, 1875.

It is not one interest alone which absorbs the attention of the students here. There are many interests. There is so much going on that no one thinks of attempting to keep up with all. It is so with Commencement. It is not one Commencement. There are, in fact, at this time of the year, four Commencements—one in the Sheffield Scientific School, one in the Law School, one in the Medical School, and one in the Academical Department. A multitude of exercises in the different departments, of one kind or another, are grouped around these four Commencements. So the Yale Faculty have felt this year that it was necessary to do still more to relieve the pressure of the Commencement occasion. I cannot call it "Commencement Week," for the different exercises have long been too much for one week, and quite a number of them have, for several years, been put back to the preceding week. This year, that there may be still more time, the Faculty have placed the De Forest prize speaking a week earlier even than last year. The fact is, there is a world here by itself, and I cannot but think that it is a great advantage to a student to be in such a world. Besides the departments of which I have spoken, there is the Street Art School, with its independent programme, and the Theological School. The result is that while the student is absorbed in the affairs of his own school, he feels that there is a great gathering of other students around him who are just as much absorbed in other kindred pursuits. He is in an atmosphere of study. Every branch of knowledge is being pursued by some one. He learns to feel that he belongs to a community of scholars. There can be no question that there is in this a great incitement to study. Its whole tendency is to liberalize the mind and give the student broader views, and free him from all petty and local jealousies. However, perhaps there is another result. It may lead the Yale student to care less for inter-collegiate contests. He lives in an atmosphere of inter-collegiate contests. He does not need to go out of New-Haven for that.

But to take up the "De Forest speaking," as it is called, with which Commencement may be said to be ushered in. The six Seniors in the academical department who have already received the "Townsend prize" for the "best specimen of English composition," on subjects proposed by the Professor of Rhetoric, contend on this occasion among themselves for the De Forest prize medal, which is of the value of $100. This prize is, perhaps, more highly valued by the students themselves than any other honor which can be gained in the whole undergraduate course. The occasion is, of course, one of great interest. This morning the weather was very unpropitious. It rained persistently. In fact, it hardly cleared till 3 P. M., just as the exercises were to begin, so that the audience was at first not large, but in half an hour the whole building was filled. I had been told that the graduating class did not hold as high a literary rank as that of average classes, but certainly the speaking was uniformly good. I heard it criticised as lacking in force. It is true that the speakers did not, as a general thing, seem to be addressing themselves as directly to the audience, with a view to impress their thoughts upon them, as would have been desirable, but it seemed to me that the difficulty was owing in part to the fact that they were speaking essays, and essays of rather a peculiar description. The theme of four of the six was "Hawthorne's Representations of Sin. Now, they were obliged necessarily to enter into an analysis of the various characters of the *dramatis personæ* of the novelist. They all displayed, in doing this, the qualities of trained thinkers; but it is not so easy a thing for a speaker to warm up on such a subject. Mr. Chester, and particularly Mr. Garver, fairly conquered this difficulty, and in the command of their voices, and in all their general action, gave evidence that they had in them the qualities which will make them, one of these days, accomplished and graceful orators. Mr. Hillhouse had for his subject "The Hartford Convention of 1814," which he defended from the charge of having been treasonable in its character. I could not but smile when I found this old matter brought up once more; but the speaker had evidently very warm convictions, which he was bent upon making the audience understand. But, as a discussion of the subject, it was by no means equal in thoroughness to some of the others. He was too general in his statements, and did not leave a definite impression on the mind. He did not tell us exactly what was proposed by the members of the convention and what were the good results which he maintained flowed from it. In other respects, without exception, all six speakers gave the impression that they were thoughtful, sensible men, of high culture and of high character, who would deserve and gain public confidence in whatever situation they might be placed. There was an ease of manner and an absence of all *gaucherie*, which was quite marked. A gentleman said to me as I was going, "One good thing about it was there was no howling." The prize was divided between Mr. Gulliver, of Norwich, and Mr. Chester, of Buffalo. It is a somewhat singular coincidence that the two are room-mates, had a prize for speaking in Junior year divided between them, and are considered the two prominent candidates for the honor of being valedictorian, the announcement of which has not yet been made. I had myself rated Mr. Garver, of Pennsylvania, as highly as I had the two who carried off the prize. There was really not much to choose between the three.

Mr. Chester caught the attention of the audience with his first sentences. He boldly stated the riddles which exercised such fascination over Hawthorne. "Are hatred and love the same at bottom? Are sins of thought a man's true character? Is crime a blessing in disguise?" And so on through a long catalogue. He had some quite brilliant passages—one something like this: "We hear of plays written for some star actor, adapted in every point for displaying his peculiar abilities to the utmost. Hawthorne's books are dramas written for sin to act in, and, in the language of the bills, it shows itself an 'eminently Protean actor.'" He closed with something like this: that, "if Hawthorne sometimes leaves us in a wilderness of guesses, because of his unanswered questions about sin, they are questions and guesses inspired not by speculations of his own, but by the eternal puzzles solvable alone by God."

Mr. Gulliver's theme was "The Execution of Charles I. compared with that of Louis XVI." This, to be sure, is rather an old subject, but it was handled with a good deal of power. The speaker showed a fair appreciation of the good points in the character of the royal martyr, but he declared that "there was no veracity in him." "He was a liar, and the son of a liar."

At the conclusion of the speaking, President Porter made the following announcement of the disposition of prizes:

The first Senior mathematical prize, with a gold medal, to William Sumner Hungerford, of East Haddam, Conn.

Winthrop Prizes in the Junior Class.—First, $200 to George Ensign Bushnell, of Beloit, Wis., (nephew of Dr. Horace Bushnell, of Hartford, Conn.); second, $100 to John Blanchard Gleason, of Delhi, N. Y., and Arthur Twining Hadley, of New-Haven.

Prizes for the Solution of Mathematical Problems in the Sophomore Class.—First, to Orray Taft Sherman, of Newburgh, N. Y.; second, to Henry Martyn Rood, of Natal, South Africa; third, to Charles Clark Camp, of West Meriden, Conn.

Prizes for Declamation in the Sophomore Class.—First, to Chandler; second, to Orville Reed, of Lansingburg, N. Y., and John Seymour Thacher, of New-Haven; third, to John Meek Whitehead, of Hillsboro, Ill.

Freshman Scholarships.—First, to Clarence Hill Kelsey, of Bridgeport, Conn.; second and third, to Roger Sherman Baldwin Foster, of Boston, and William Howard Taft, of Cincinnati, who were adjudged equal. Special prizes were also awarded to Henry C. Coe, of New-York City, and Stanley Walker Dexter, of San Francisco, for excellence in Latin composition at the scholarship examination.

Berkeley Prizes for Excellence in Latin Composition.—To the following members of the Freshman Class: First prizes—Oliver Winslow Brown, of Norwich, Conn.; R. S. B. Foster, of Boston; Henry Martyn Hoyt, of Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Clarence Hill Kelsey, of Bridgeport; Alfred Lawrence Ripley, of Andover, Mass.; Lawrence Henry Schwab, of Fordham, New-York; and Edward Baldwin Whitney, of New-Haven. Second prizes to Frank Armstrong Beckwith, of Waterbury, Conn.; Harry Clark Coe, of Cincinnati, O.; Stanley Walker Dexter, of San Francisco; Philip Washburn Moen, of Worcester, Mass.; George Smith Palmer, of Montville, Conn.; Frederic S. Smith, of New-Haven; William Lawrence Ross Wurts, of Paterson, N. J.

No persons are more sympathetic than students; and the hearty good will with which hands were at once stretched out to those who were thus honored by those who chanced to be on the seats around them was quite inspiring.

RUTGERS COLLEGE.

CELEBRATION OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH COMMENCEMENT — EXERCISES DURING THE COMING WEEK—ABSTRACT OF THE BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sunday, June 20, 1875.

This evening the celebration of the 105th Commencement of Rutgers College was begun by the delivery of the Baccalaureate sermon by President Campbell. The First Reformed Church was crowded by the students and friends of the institution, and the sermon was listened to with close attention. The Class of '75 sat together in the front pews, and rose during the delivery of the closing address to them. Dr. Campbell took his text from the eleventh chapter of Matthew, and the twenty-ninth verse: "Learn of Me; for I am meek and lowly in heart, and ye shall find rest unto your souls."

There are those, he said, who speak of Christianity as an oft-told tale, the frequent repetition of which has made it wearisome to preacher and hearer. This is a calumny against the love, wisdom, and power of God, and it is both foolhardy and malignant. Christianity is Christ in man, the hope of glory. It is the Son of God coming to earth, becoming man, obeying the precepts of the Divine law and suffering its penalties for sinful men. It is Christ ever living in the souls of men, renewing and sanctifying them to fit them for fellowship with himself on earth, and then to admit them, when made wholly Christ-like, into the fellowship of heaven. The Christ in the Gospels is a conception that transcends human power; and the Christ which the ambassadors of the Cross preach to you in their sermons is ever fresh in the uniqueness of its grandeur and in its ever active power of blessing all who bring themselves under its influence. And now, my young friends, of what shall I speak to you but of Christianity on this joyous occasion, when good feelings prevail and good wishes alone have place? For what but Christianity befits such an occasion, or is able so fully to meet the demands of these good feelings and good wishes? You are about to set out on a voyage of life, and the Baccalaureate sermon is to give you parting counsels and the affectionate farewell as you weigh anchor and commit yourselves to a sea often stormy and always treacherous. And what shall be the theme of such a sermon but Christianity which can furnish you compass, chart, and an infallible pilot, whereby the dangerous voyage may be made not only safely, but be resplendent with glory? And of all the gracious words which ever proceeded from the mouth of Chist, none are more so than the context in which my text is found. Of it St. Augustine long since said: "In Cicero and Plato, and other such writers, I meet with many things acutely said, and things that excite certain warmth of feeling, but in none of them do I find these words, 'Come unto me,'" &c. Of these words my text is a part. In it Christ promises rest of soul to all who will learn of Him His meekness and lowliness of heart. The several points herein stated will now need an orderly, though brief, consideration:

1. The nature of this meekness and lowliness of Christ. This is not a property belonging to the humble soul; it is not the humility of the holy human Jesus, which, as a man, He might well feel when He viewed Himself in relation to the infinite glory of God which dwelt within Him. The text speaks of a Divine property, which belonged primarily to Christ as God, and was only possessed by His human nature when received from the indwelling of God. This is God's way and God's thought. The absolute and unconditioned, He who is independent of everything that exists, becomes the servant of sinners. This is what Christ is speaking of in the text. It is the revelation of God in the flesh which He is exhibiting.

2. We must learn this from Christ—that is, it must become one in principle, purpose, and practice. Christ taught this on a certain occasion when he washed his disciples' feet and bade them wash one another's; and the lesson has been further impressed by St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. John. They teach that we are to be unwearied in good offices of every kind and degree for the vile and unworthy, the unthankful, and those who hate us. In a word this characteristic of the Son of God is to be made our own. When he says: "Learn of me," he is calling us to the exercise of that in which He, as God-man, has been our forerunner.

3. We must learn this of Christ—that is, Christ, as our Divine teacher, must impart it to us. Christ is the great mediating Prophet, Priest, and King unto the Father, in order to lift up and save the fallen, and He appoints every one who believes in Him to be, in subordination to himself, prophet, priest, and king likewise. And there are here three noteworthy points: There is a Divine appointment to this subordinate office; the bestowment of all necessary qualifications for the discharge of the office; the assurance of success and blessing to him who is faithful in his office; and the promised qualification is just the bestowment of this meekness and lowliness of which the text speaks. One looks into the Scriptures and dwells upon this wonderful characteristic of God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. He follows Christ also all through the Gospels. In the study of this narrative he steps, as it were, in the very footsteps of Christ. Not the least pressure of Christ's foot is overlooked. And lo! as he adoringly studies and thankfully recognizes His God in the flesh, he is changed into the same image from glory to glory, even as by the Spirit of the Lord. He has the same mind which was in Christ; and thus patience, forbearance, suffering for the good of others, unwearying self-sacrifice and forgiveness—these things, which are quite impossible for the mere flesh, become possible not only, but easy and pleasant.

4. The encouragement of this great gift from Christ; "for I am meek and lowly in heart." Ah, flesh and blood can never reveal unto us this great thing! But He that spared not His own son but gave Him up for us all—how shall He not, with Him, also freely give us all things, and this meekness among the number?

5. The rest of soul which Christ gives, in which there are three elements; oneness with Christ in privations and blessings; oneness with Christ in spirit and work; oneness with Christ in victory and triumph. The sinner, when he believes in Christ, becomes a son of God and a joint heir with Christ. Now these sons who have this great wealth of love and blessing which their heirship includes, need also to have the spirit of sons and the ends and aims of sons. This, too, is given with the oneness with Christ in spirit and work; and hence, also, they share with Christ in victory and triumph. You may speak of the satisfaction which comes from the possession of wealth, position, power, learning, beauty, anything which gives us superiority to others. But there is a worm at the root of all such enjoyments. The man is joyless at his own banquet. But not so—never so—is the Christian who has a meek and lowly spirit. His is a banquet which never cloys.

The class then rising, the venerable President addressed them as follows:

Gentlemen, members of the Senior Class of 1875: You are now about to set out on the voyage of life. As classmates you now separate, and the voyage of each of you is to be pursued without the presence of your companions. You will most certainly find your voyage disappointing and unsatisfactory if your aim is simply to be superior to others. You may gain your end. You may become the most eloquent preacher in the land, the most learned lawyer, the most distinguished physician, civil engineer, philosopher, or statesman. You may count your wealth by millions. But it will not all avail. None of these, nor all of them, can give you rest of soul. You will be miserable, dissatisfied with yourself and everybody else. The higher you ascend on the ladder of mere superiority the more unhappy you will be, and with Solomon you will say; "Vanity of vanities; all is vanity." Christ and Christianity, the possession of a meek and lowly spirit, will give you peace and joy in every condition of life, whether humble or exalted. Take, then, with you on your voyage the compass, chart, and pilot which Christianity affords. Then we shall have no misgivings about your safety, and the farewell which we now speak will be a prayer that has been already answered before it is uttered.

The exercises closed with music.

The following is the programme of the exercises of the coming week:

Tuesday, meeting of the Board of Trustees at 10 A. M., in the new Library. Meeting of Alumni in Kirkpatrick Chapel, at 10 A. M. Address before the Alumni at 12 M., by Rev. Dr. E. W. Appleton, of Chester, Penn. Collation in the Armory of Geological Hall at 1:30 P. M. Meeting of the literary societies in their halls at 3:30 P. M. Address before the societies by Dr. S. H. Carpenter, of San Francisco, at 4:30 P. M. Junior Exhibition in the evening at 8 o'clock.

Wednesday, Commencement. Procession forms on the College Campus at 9:30 A. M. Exercises at the Opera-house at 10 A. M.

Candidates for admission will be examined Monday, beginning at 9 o'clock A. M.

THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC CONFERENCE.

A St. Petersburg letter to the London *Standard* has the following: A glorious 1st of June (new style.) Glorious, cloudless sky of almost Italian blue; hot sun tempered with a gentle, soft wind. Such is the welcome offered by the season to Messieurs les Délégués de la Conférence Télégraphique Internationale for the opening meeting to-day at 2 P. M., Ministry of the Interior, at one end of the Nevski Prospekt. The proceedings will be formal and after a speech of welcome from the Minister, Count Timacheff, and a reply from the President of the last Conference, held at Rome in 1871, on behalf of the delegates, the latter will proceed to a formal election of the President for the present Conference; the *personnel* of the Bureau de la Présidence; the constitution of certain commissions to examine into special questions for subsequent general consideration; and the passing and approval of certain by-laws to govern the after proceedings. The President—who will, according to the usual custom, be the Director General of the Telegraphs in this country, his Excellency Gen. Lüders—will then adjourn the sitting until to-morrow morning, when the actual work, for which many delegates have traveled over 3,000 miles in Europe, will commence. It is not at present possible to predict how long the conference will last, but I may say that from reliable information some six to eight weeks will be taken up with discussions and meetings of various kinds before the curtain can be allowed to drop upon this, one of the many conferences of 1875.

The countries represented are the following, and in the case of nearly one-half the number by two or more delegates:

Russia, by the President, Gen. De Lüders; Great Britain, Mr. Alan Chamore and Mr. H. C. Fischer, joint delegates; East Indies, Col. Robinson, R. E., and Major Bateman-Champain, R. E.; Germany, Dr. Stephan, M. Scheffler, and M. Gumbart; Austro-Hungary, M. Brunner de Wattenwyl and M. Koller De Granzow; Belgium, M. Vinchent; Denmark, M. Faber; Egypt, Betts Bey and Suleiman Effendi; Spain, M. Cruzada Villamil and M. De Tornos; United States, Mr. Schuyler, Chargé d'Affaires at St. Petersburg; France, M. Ailhaud and M. Ducôté; Greece, M. Marcoran, Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, Italy, the Commendatore Ernest d'Amico; Japan, Hanabousa, Secretary of Legation, pending the arrival of Shioda Saburo and M. Issy; Norway, M. Nillsen; the Netherlands, M. Staring; Portugal, M. Valentim de Rego; Sweden, M. Nordlander; Switzerland, Col. Hammer, Swiss Minister at Berlin, and M. Fay; Turkey, Dimotroky Effendi.

In addition to these, it is hoped that the Argentine Republic, the Brazils, Luxemburg, Persia, Roumania, and Servia will send representatives.

M. d'Engelhardt, one of the high functionaries at the Foreign Office will attend the sittings of the Conference, in view of any questions arising which may be of a diplomatic nature, and, in addition, M. Curchod, on behalf of the Bureau International Télégraphique, at Berne; and M. De St. Martial, and M. Salmonowitsch, the Secretaries, make up the *personnel* of the Bureau de la Présidence.

To-night, grand reception at Gen. Lüder's. On Thursday next, at 1 o'clock, the Czarevitch receives the delegates on behalf of his Majesty the Emperor, who is at Ems, at the Summer palace, Tsarsko-Zeloe. The representatives of the several cable companies have for the most part not yet arrived; but those of the Great Northern Telegraph Company will be present to-day.

SUMMER PLEASURE TRIPS.

THE ATTRACTIONS ABOUT DENVER.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN RESORTS—TOURISTS ALREADY FLOCKING IN—WHAT TO SEE AND HOW TO SEE IT—THE SPRINGS, CANONS, LAKES, AND PARKS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DENVER, Colorado, Friday, June 11, 1875.

Although health-seekers come to Colorado at all seasons of the year and by almost every train, the class who come strictly for pleasure generally do not begin to put in an appearance until about the 1st of June, and the numbers are not large till a month later, culminating in August, when the arrivals will reach 150 per day. This season the tide has set in a little earlier than usual, and the incoming trains since the 1st of May have been well filled. Both routes, the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific, are now available for the Colorado travel, close connections having at last been established with the former, so the traveler takes his choice in crossing the plains, by the one route seeing Iowa, Nebraska, and Wyoming; by the other, Missouri, Kansas, and the great plains east of Colorado. Fares are less than in any former season, and this may be the cause of such an increase of travel so early. One can get from New-York to Chicago or St. Louis for from $15 to $18, thanks to the railroad war, and from Chicago to Denver and back for $80; or from St. Louis to Denver and back for $65. The traveler bound for the Pacific Coast can by the new arrangement take Denver and the Rocky Mountain resorts en route and make all connections promptly and without additional expense. The hotel accommodations at Denver have been increased since last season. The first-class ones now are the Grand Central, Sargent's Inter Ocean, Charpiot's, and American; then there are a few pleasant up-town affairs like the Hatten, Wentworth and Bay City, and suburban retreats, such as the Grand View, Villa Park, and new Highland's house. Rates are about the same as last year, the leading hotels charging $4 per day, except the American and Sargent's, which are graded from that figure down to $2 50, according to rooms. The up-town houses generally charge $2 per day: while the suburban, fitted up more particularly for the people who have plenty of cash, and come to put on style and pay, make charges a specialty. The bill of fare at all these places does not differ much from what would be found in any good hotel in Chicago or St. Louis, and the tables are set off attractively with California fruits and luscious Colorado strawberries, which have already begun to appear in market. The season of repainting and repairing is past, and all the hotels are brushed up, ready for guests. The various liveries are well supplied with desirable turnouts. The season of promenades and excursions has fully set in. The various railways leading to different parts of the Territory are gradually coming down in fares, and afford better facilities for travel, so that tourists, instead of confining their sight-seeing to Denver and vicinity, now strike out and "do" a greater part of the Territory in a month's time, and at moderate cost. The Colorado Central Railroad, which runs through Clear Creek Cañon, has refurnished its observation cars, and arranged so well for the pleasure of the tourist that the ride over this wonderful railway is still more interesting than formerly. At a point in the Cañon called Beaver Brook, eight miles above Golden, the old pavilion has been brushed up, and some little luxuries added to tempt the lovers of those moonlight excursions which last year were all the rage. The "moonlight" train is a special, running about once a fortnight. It leaves Denver soon after supper-time, reaching Beaver's Brook at 10 o'clock, where dancing is kept up until past midnight, when the train returns to Denver. It is easy to get up a select and congenial party for these excursions.

The traveler enters Clear Creek Cañon about a mile above Golden, and the ride thence to Black Hawk, twenty miles, is literally up-hill work, causing panting, puffing, and shrieking on the part of the diminutive engine, and consuming over two hours' time in making the trip. But the attention of the traveler is so taken up by the dashing creek on one side, and the high rocks and precipices, often overhanging the railway, on the other, the windings and twistings of the train, and the wonders on every hand, that he only wishes for a slower train and more frequent stops. All things conspire to make it the most interesting, as it is the most wonderful railway line in the country. Black Hawk is the terminus. There is a spur running from the forks of the creek, seven miles below, which reaches toward Georgetown, the great silver centre, but completed only to Floyd Hill, whence daily lines of coaches connect. From Black Hawk, a ride up a long, steep hill, brings the traveler to Central City, one of the oldest towns in Colorado, the gold centre. It was destroyed by fire last year, a disaster which did not cripple the energies of the people, who have already covered nearly all traces of the conflagration with substantial brick buildings. In the ride from Golden to Central the ascent is 2,700 feet, an average of a little over 110 feet to the mile. At Central City there are two good hotels, the Teller House and the Granite, the latter opened since last season. The rate is $4 per day. Daily lines of coaches leave for Georgetown, Caribou, and intermediate points. Leaving for Georgetown at 10 o'clock the ride is over an almost interminable hill, a part of the way in view of Russell Gulch, along which twelve years ago over 6,000 miners worked, and where millions invested in mills and mining machinery has gone to decay. After passing the summit a quick drive down into the valley again brings the traveler to Idaho Springs, a resort older than any other in Colorado, and still holding its attractions. Sheltered in a quiet valley, it is a pretty little town, with two good hotels, the Beebee and Alvord. We change coaches here, dine, have an hour's time to stroll about, waiting for the coach from Floyd Hill, which, generally accompanied by one or two extras, bears us on up the valley, along a dusty road, through Fall River, Mill City, Downieville, and Six Mile House, each having its inn and accompanying corrals. The coach reaches Georgetown soon after 4 o'clock, and the first thing the traveler feels like doing is to "get up and dust." Those who ride on top generally have less to complain of in this respect, and take greater enjoyment. There is always lively bidding for an outside seat, from which point of observation all the beauties of scenery can be taken in. The fare from Denver to Georgetown, by way of Central City, is $8; by way of Floyd Hill, $7. At Georgetown the principal hotels are the Barton and American. The place is at an altitude of 8,400 feet, and sits in a basin, with no visible outlet except toward the east, and high mountains towering above her. This is the outpost of civilization on the Atlantic slope, a thriving young city of 4,000 inhabitants, surrounded by rich silver mines, blessed with an industrious and well-to-do people, churches, high schools, and the inevitable newspaper. Strips of snow-bank on the surrounding mountains stand through the midsummer, seemingly within easy walk. Many interesting points can be visited from this place. The ascent of Gray's Peak, 14,341 feet high, is, perhaps, the tourist's chief delight. It is easiest done by going as far as the Alpine House, at Timber Line, in the afternoon, lodging there, and getting up at 3 o'clock in morning, to reach the summit before sunrise. In making the ascent carriages can be taken to the base of the peak, thence three miles of steep climbing on foot or on horse. The distance from Georgetown to the top of Gray's Peak is sixteen miles. The pleasure-seeker is rewarded for his toil by a sight of hundreds of miles of jutting peaks, plains, valleys, and plateaus. From the Western slope arises the Snake River, one of the tributaries of the great Colorado of the West, flowing into the Gulf of California; while on the east spring the threads of Clear Creek, uniting near Denver with the South Platte, which feeds the Missouri, then the Mississippi, flowing into the Gulf of Mexico. Since last season a good wagon-road has been completed from Georgetown over into Middle Park, west of the range. It is by way of Empire, a busy mining camp, and Berthoud Pass, the summit of which stands 11,313 feet above sea level and is distant from Georgetown twelve miles. Thence the descent is through a thick forest of evergreens for some ten miles, when the road emerges into the open park. The chief attraction of Middle Park is the hot sulphur springs, which, about twenty in number, burst from the foot of Mount Bross. Their temperature ranges from 100° to 177°. Bathing facilities are here provided; but the accommodations are not yet of a character to tempt the tourist. Returning to Georgetown, the other points of the vicinity worthy of note are Green and Chicago Lakes, the mining camps at Argentine, Silver Plume, and Bakerville; while skirting the town on either side are the stamp mills and sampling works, and close at hand the famous Dives-Pelican property, the richest mines in the Rocky Mountains, mountains of silver, over which in prolonged and heated litigation thousands of dollars have been spent, and the lives of two valued citizens sacrificed.

The tourist has now seen all the most desirable points in this section, and retraces his steps to Denver, where, after a night's rest or more, he may seek other resorts.

CHARACTERISTICS OF NIAGARA.

IMMENSE PICNIC EXCURSIONS—UNFASHIONABLE VISITORS—SMALL EXPENSES—A DAY OF SIGHT-SEEING WITH THE CROWD.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

NIAGARA FALLS, Friday, June 18, 1875.

A former residence at, and "auld acquaintance" with, the great cataract and its vicinity, are my sufficient reasons for returning here pretty regularly to look over again the wonders of nature, which are never old, and to see the people who resort here. This latter sight is always novel and always entertaining. Niagara has not that character of a fashionable resort which belongs to Saratoga and Long Branch, though there are dancing and dressing here in abundance in the height of the season, and much fashion and display at the great hotels. But these things are merely incidental to the presence of many visitors of wealth, and are not at all the objects for which any class of people come to the Falls. What they all come for is "to see the Falls." And whereas, the ordinary and humble people of the land have neither the money nor the taste for the hotel revelries and the waters of the many fashionable "springs," yet they do keenly appreciate the wonders of Niagara, and, eschewing the more expensive luxuries of the place, vast crowds of them find it practicable to come here every year for a day or two and enjoy the sights in their own way. The person who comes to Niagara and confines his observations of the visitors to the people he meets at the Cataract, International, or Clifton will fail to see the more interesting class of humanity that gathers here. Perhaps yesterday's leaf out of my book of experience will make my meaning clear.

The morning was ominous of rain as I stepped from the cars and walked down the street toward the rapids. But little Summer weather has this year blessed this vicinity, and the experience of the place is repeated in this June languishing of hotels, Indian stores, and all the devices for money-getting which do so flourish here when the weather is warm and arrivals are multiplied. The sky was overcast with clouds, the streets almost deserted, and all the signs betokened a *dies non* at Niagara. A thin drizzle of rain, which continued the whole day, had begun before I reached the water, and I at once decided that this was no day for wandering on Goat Island. I therefore turned off into Prospect Park, and sought the shelter of the ferry-house. It is not difficult to exhaust the sights of the place on such a day, if they are all familiar to you. Sunshine is necessary to the enjoyment of the wonders of the place. I looked at the rapids, which seemed to tumble and skurry down to the brink in a sullen kind of way; gazed over the edge of the precipice at the mighty gorge, and around the line of the cataract, three-fourths of which was hidden by the low-hanging clouds of spray; went down the railway, and clambered out on the wet rocks to the feet of the great torrent, and got myself wet; and then went up the hazardous-looking incline again, and began to think that I had better desert the falls on so inauspicious a day, as all others seemed to have done.

There appeared to be some movement about the buildings in the rear of the park, which have been erected for the accommodation of picnics, and thither I went. Here is one of the attendants, going about with an umbrella, and giving directions about something. "Bad weather, Mr. N.; no visitors to be hoped for at such times, I suppose?" "O yes; we had a party of 1,500 here yesterday, and at noon to-day we shall have another party of 800 from a country town in Ohio." The announcement revived my interest in the day and the place at once. I had seen several of these large picnic excursions in other years, and I resolved to remain and look at this one. Here I may remark, that during the course of a single season dozens of these monster picnic excursions come to Niagara, some of them numbering thousands. They come not only from Rochester, Buffalo, and neighboring cities and places, but from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Canada, and points more remote than these. Sometimes they are a great combination of Sabbath-schools; sometimes the employes in an immense manufactory; sometimes—as appeared to be the case with the one I speak of—they are composed of all the people in the particular town who want to spend a day at Niagara. The facilities of railroad travel are so great nowadays, and fare so cheap, that people may come in this way a long distance, spend half a dozen hours in sight-seeing at the Falls, and return home without benefiting the landlords a cent's worth, as they carry their own rations, like soldiers on the march.

Twelve o'clock came, and shortly after came the Ohio excursion party, pouring down from the cars in a deep, irregular column, crowned with umbrellas. They invaded the park, and marched up the roadway to the pavilions, which they immediately filled. I had no difficulty in seeing that this was not a crowd of great wealth or "style;" they were a lot of homely, honest country people, old and young, who were here fulfilling under difficulties the long-cherished plan of seeing the great natural wonder of America. They had started at 6 o'clock that morning and were therefore hungry. Every man had his provision basket on his arm; the tables were set out and covered with their contents, and the people "fell to" with avidity. A great cauldron kettle, holding about three barrels of water, boiled over the fire outside, and between this and the tables passed and repassed a continuous stream of men and boys, each bearing a cup. Going that way, I discovered, to my surprise, that each person was making his own tea. During the meal one of the men rose and explained to the party the location of the different points of interest, and how to find them. Presently they were all scattered over the grounds, and beyond, each one striving to get as much sight-seeing as possible into a few hours.

The gratification, astonishment, and sometimes terror, with which people unused to sight-seeing view the Falls for the first time, are curious to see. Almost every one draws back at first from the apparent danger of the steep inclined railway to the foot of the cliff, and it is with fear and trembling that this "rapid transit" is ventured upon. "I wouldn't go down there," said one dame, as she watched the little open car spinning down the descent; "no, I wouldn't ride down there for all the money in America." But nearly every visitor does take this novel and exciting journey, and no one has ever yet been killed or hurt there. There was one party in this excursion which was especially entertaining to me. The good matron of a girls' school had brought about three dozen of her scholars along to enjoy the picnic, and with her she carried a large hand-bell, such as in country towns they use to call the boarders to dinner. She watched over the girls with unremitting vigilance. They all went about together, under her protection; and if any of them happened to stray a few rods to the right or left, the rattle of the bell quickly summoned the wanderers back.

A single illustration shows how difficult it is for strangers to obtain an adequate idea of the magnitude of the scene at first sight. An old lady remarked to me, pointing to the river below the falls, that she supposed it was not deep down there. Upon my informing her that the depth was over two hundred feet, her amazement was unbounded. Another wanted to know how people could live among those rocks down below. She was still more surprised when she was told that nobody lived there, but that the people she saw were some of her own party who had gone down that dreaded railway, to see the cataract from below. "Now," said another pointing to a tipsy fellow who had linked his arm with that of another in the same condition, and was standing up against the guard-wall, looking with stupid wonder on the scene, "now, those fellows are drunk; it's a shame. But they don't belong to our party, thank goodness." At this moment both of them turned partially around, displaying the green tickets that all the party wore in their hats. "Well," continued the speaker, "we won't own them, anyway."

I ought not to close without expressing the belief that this great popular resort is improving in every way. Conveniences for the sight-seers are greatly increased, and though the tribe of hackmen still lives, yet they are not clamorous nor brawling in their solicitations, and they have learned to take no for an answer. So I have found it, and so I think all the tourists will this season.

SARATOGA.

RECENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS—REAL ESTATE MATTERS—PRIZES FOR THE COLLEGE CREWS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Friday, June 18, 1875.

Mr. Francis Dane, of Boston, the recent purchaser of the Star Spring, is, with his wife, among the visitors now residing at Congress Hall.

Comfortable board can be obtained at some of the Saratoga boarding-houses for as low a figure as $12 per week.

Bernstein's orchestra has been engaged by Messrs. Hathorn & Southgate, of the Congress Hall, for the season.

Lovers of the "gentle craft" will be sorry to hear that over 200 pounds of bass are caught every week in nets in the lake. This is contrary to law, but nevertheless "'tis true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis 'tis true."

A bankers' convention will be held here next month. This will bring additional grist to the mills of those interested in the hotel business.

There is an evident inclination on the part of the hotel proprietors to reduce their charges for the season, rather than increase them. This is a move in the right direction.

The body of exempt firemen here have named their new engine the "A. T. Stewart," in recognition of the numerous public benefits which have been conferred upon the town by that gentleman.

The authorities are down upon the hackmen this year. Charges are to be regulated and impositions prevented as much as possible. This does not prevent the local Jehus from looking bright and contented at the prospects of a full season.

The old Center House property, opposite the United States Hotel, on Broadway, was sold last week to Mr. I. S. Leake, Cashier of the First National Bank, for $40,000. The property was put up for sale by the executors of Lewis Putnam, deceased, and good authorities think that the purchaser has secured an excellent bargain.

In addition to the visitors booked at the hotels for suites of rooms during the coming season, a list of which has appeared in THE TIMES, the following may be mentioned as entered at the Columbian House: Col. Richard Vose, of New-York; J. Weed Bell, New-York; I. S. Oakly and family, New-York; Charles Thurman, Brooklyn; Mrs. Francis Goss, New-York; James P. Dinsmore and family, New-York, and George E. Brown, of Brooklyn.

Real estate is rapidly looking up here. Some property sold by Mr. J. P. Conkling for $7,500 two years ago, was resold by the same gentleman a few weeks back for $9,000. Another lot, which sold for $19,500 eighteen months since, realized $25,000 the other day, and a lot on Union avenue which fetched $60 a foot front in 1863, was recently disposed of for $100 a foot front. These are only a few out of numerous similar instances which might be quoted.

That real estate in Saratoga and the neighborhood is likely to be a good investment, is evidenced by the fact that Mr. J. P. Conkling has purchased the White Sulphur Springs property. He has built a commodious hotel there. The house was opened on Saturday last.

Mr. J. H. Breslin, of the Grand Union Hotel, intends presenting two magnificent pieces of plate to the winners of the College and the Freshman's races. The first is a handsome silver cup, thirty-seven inches high, by fifteen inches in diameter, mounted upon an ebony pedestal, in which is inserted a silver plate for the names of the crew, &c. The Freshman's prize is a silver cup, also mounted on an ebony pedestal. It is fifteen inches high, by seven inches in diameter. These measurements are, of course, taken without the base.

A PARISIAN CELEBRITY.

Paris, writes the correspondent of the London *Standard*, has just lost another eccentric celebrity, whose career was too curious to pass over in silence. I allude to the strange personage known as the Abbé Constant, or Eliphas Lévi. Brought up at St. Sulpice, he had attained the rank of deacon, when he was turned out of the seminary for advocating certain revolutionary theories, which led to some scandal. Thrown on the world without any resources, and being of a wild, romantic character, he went in quest of adventure, and came across a mountebank named Gannau, who endeavored to form a new religious sect, in which he was joined by such men as Félix, Pyat, Barbès, Blanqui, and other revolutionists. Abbé Constant soon distinguished himself by the ardor of his new convictions, and he published a book entitled *La Bible et la Liberté*, for which he was prosecuted and sent to prison for several months. On regaining his liberty he was deputed to go into the provinces and preach the "holy doctrine" of the new sect, but finding it did not pay, he changed tactics. He gave out in the papers that the Abbé Constant was dead, and a few weeks after presented himself to Mgr. Ollivier, at Evreux, as the Abbé Derancourt. The Bishop received him well, and invited him to preach in his cathedral during the month of May, which is set apart by the Roman Catholics for the special adoration of the Virgin Mary. Our hero acquitted himself most admirably, and would probably have remained at the cathedral in the midst of honor and clover but for the appearance in the neighborhood of the very Judge who had sentenced him for his revolutionary book above mentioned. He was recognized as the "deceased" Abbé Constant, and had to skedaddle. He then returned to Paris and married a girl of sixteen, one Mlle. Noémi, who some years later made herself notorious under the name of Claude Vignon. Two children were born of this union, but the wife finding out that he was a deacon abandoned him, and the marriage was declared null and void on the ground of illegality, a man in "holy orders" not being allowed to contract matrimony in France. The Abbé now took the name of Eliphas Lévi, and published several works on alchemy and similar occult sciences, as well as one or two novels of very doubtful morality, which earned for him a little sad notoriety among readers of that class of literature. The Abbé Constant, however, repented of his misspent life at the last moment, made a full confession and retractation, and died, as we are told, "in the arms of the Church." The lady above referred to is now the wife of a Radical Deputy.

A POLITICIAN OF THE PAST.

A telegram from Germany announces the death of a man who once filled a large space in the public mind, the Baron George Von Vincke. Ten or twelve years ago, remarks the London *Daily News*, Von Vincke was still a politician of what might almost be called the highest mark on the European Continent. He was one of the principal leaders and orators of the Constitutional party in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies. At the time when Italy was making such fervid efforts at unification, when Cavour and Garibaldi were drawing upon them the attention and the wonder of Europe, a momentous question began to be raised as to the part which the then existing Germanic Confederation might have to take on account of Austria's menaced interest in Italian territory. At that critical moment Baron Von Vincke proposed and carried a motion in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies which very sensibly declared that Prussia had no interest in interfering with the national movements of Italy. Von Vincke became for the moment a hero among the Liberals of Europe, and was made the subject of a somewhat rapturous panegyric by Mazzini. But Baron Von Vincke had as little sympathy as a man of his intelligence could well have with the aspirations of democracy, or even, we fancy, with the principle of nationalities, or any of the favorite theories of the hour. He was hardly ever what we should call a Liberal in our moderate and constitutional sense. Probably a respectable and intelligent Conservative of Lord Derby's level would have been about as liberal as Baron Von Vincke. But, as opposed to the Conservatives of the Prussian Chamber then, he was liberal and even progressive, and he was a powerful debater, strong in argument and keen in sarcasm. Von Vincke was the son of a statesman of some note, who, if we remember rightly, had written a treatise on the English Constitution.

SWEDEN AND DENMARK.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: "When I say that a most painful impression has been created here by the speech which the King of Sweden is reported by telegraph to have made at the late banquet in Berlin, I hardly do justice to the feeling which this speech has created. The King, when toasting the Emperor William, is reported to have expressed the hope that the old comradeship which has existed between the Swedish and the Prussian Armies might be renewed and strengthened. The Danes ask: 'What does this mean? The last time when the Swedish and Prussian Armies fought side by side was in the year 1814, and who was the foe? Denmark. And what was the result? The cession of Norway! Are we, in case of a new European war, to meet the allied Swedish and Prussian Armies again—this time not to fight for a province, but for national existence? It is true the Swedish Army of which the King speaks exists only on paper, and, reduced as Denmark is, if it came to a war between the two nations, Denmark could invade Sweden and dictate the conditions of peace in Stockholm in less than a month's time. But what does this mean, at a time when the members of the Scandinavian universities fraternize and make speeches about eternal brotherhood?' The King of Sweden was never popular in Denmark, but he had, at least in certain circles, made a favorable and pleasing personal impression during his recent visit, and it is in these very circles that I hear the above-mentioned language used. The newspapers are waiting for confirmation and fuller details about this speech before they comment upon it."

CIVIL RIGHTS.

THE NEW LAW IN THE SOUTH.

HOW IT IS REGARDED BY THE COLORED MEN—ADVICE OF A NEGRO PREACHER—TREATMENT OF THE BLACKS BY THEIR WHITE NEIGHBORS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 11, 1875.

In my brief trip to Virginia I have had an opportunity of observing in what way the new law of social rights for negroes is observed and regarded in the old border slave States.

One of the best commentaries on it that I have seen is an address by a colored man, J. P. Weaver, to the colored people in the South. The writer is a colored preacher, a graduate of Hampton in 1870, and the address is printed in the paper which circulates considerably among the blacks, the *Southern Workman*. In regard to inns and public conveyances the writer says it is natural that the colored race should prefer to patronize and encourage their own race, as far as comfortable accommodations are practicable.

"But," he adds, "if you can find no place kept for the accommodation of colored people, then go where you can find such accommodation rather than be left in the cold. It is your privilege to do so, provided you are a fit subject in every other way, except race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

If first-class accommodations are furnished you in a separate coach or cabin on public conveyances, I would prefer a seat in such a car or cabin with those by whom I could be cordially entertained. But if there is no such accommodation set apart for you, and you are crowded upon by base and reckless beings, depriving you of all that tends to your happiness, just stop a moment and see if you are cleanly attired and in every respect fit to occupy a seat with decent people; and if you find nothing lacking except that you are not a white man, excuse yourself for being colored, and walk in another car or cabin, (taking your lady along, if you have one.)

If you are deprived of such privileges for no other reasons than race, color, &c., you have the law in your favor.

First 'be sure you are right and then go ahead.'

As to theatres and other places of amusement, you care but little about them. But if, in this case, you really wish to attend such places, it might be well to act on the same principles as are advised relative to public conveyances."

This certainly is good sound sense. In regard to jury duty, the writer advises his countrymen that they can serve only when summoned and pronounced competent, and can complain only when the persons authorized fail to summon them or any of their race. He intimates that it has been rumored among the colored people that the Civil Rights bill was designed to bring about social equality, and that colored persons were almost induced to believe that they could enter a white man's dwelling whether he had invited them or not, and he, and especially his daughters, were obliged to entertain them or be sued for damages.

The Civil Rights bill, he says, has nothing to do with social equality. That is governed alone by the laws of nature. He warns them that character, education, and wealth will determine their position, and all the laws in the world can not give them a high position if they are not worthy of it. Then follow these pithy words of advice:

"Don't forget that calling for refreshments at saloons or hotels, only for the purpose of provoking the proprietors, is abusing your own rights.

Don't forget that you are not worthy of nice lodging in any boarding-house, or fit for decent company, unless you are cleanly in person and respectably clothed.

Don't forget that bad conduct will exclude you from good society, and deprive you of advantages tendered you in the Civil Rights bill.

Don't forget that every man's private dwelling is, at least temporarily, his own and under his control.

Don't forget that all persons twenty-one years of age are considered free agents, and that civil rights force no white lady to marry a colored man unless she wants him.

Don't forget that the Civil Rights bill does not demand mixed schools.

Don't forget that education is advantageous to all races and colors.

Don't forget that he who has a home of his own, has advantages not possessed by those who have not.

Don't forget that your future destiny depends upon your own good or bad works, and that all nations and races are looking upon you to see what you will make of yourselves."

I believe that this is the general tone of the intelligent negro population in the Border States. Wherever their civil rights are concerned they will defend them vigorously, but where merely social privileges are concerned they will be modest and prudent, and wait for time and reason to correct many social abuses. It is doubtful if the Southerner of the higher class has so strong a personal prejudice against the negro as the Northerner. If once the negro's manner should indicate no claim to social equality, the feeling against his companionship would diminish. As the colored population rise in intelligence and refinement and influence, the objection to a social recognition will die away. That the whole prejudice is merely a relic of slavery, is seen by the feeling toward the negro in the best English and continental circles. To remove this prejudice it seems to me not unwise to have a basis of legislation, though great caution should be exercised in carrying out such laws.

We saw several instances of the good feeling between the races in this matter. A capital hotel, the Hygeia, is kept at Old Point Comfort, and is much frequented by fashionable and wealthy Virginians. We all sat on the piazza, enjoying the exquisite moonlight on the waters of the "Roads," when a large band of colored young men and girls from Hampton entered the house, designing to give us a concert. No one objected to their coming in, but they did not press into the ladies' parlor, but contented themselves modestly with the gentlemen's room and the hall. They were then invited out to the piazza, and chairs provided for them. After singing to us for hours their delightful melodies, the hotel-keeper himself, of his own motion, invited them to supper, which they had in the hall for ordinary people, and not in the grand dining-room. No one seemed to have the slightest feeling against them. They themselves, however, showed the genuine courtesy and sense of propriety of their race. After much prompting, they consented to sing one of their plantation songs, but I observed they were careful to omit two verses which might have been offensive to former slave-owners. The whole race is so forgiving, good-natured, and naturally respectful, that the slightest prudence on the part of the whites can cause the relations of the two to go on quietly under any law. Several causes, however, it should be understood, are working now badly against the blacks of the South.

One of the first things in measures for elevating an ignorant race, is the cultivating of economy and of a sense of property. The foolish management and semi-bankruptcy of the Freedmen's Bank, has been most disastrous to the freedmen. It has destroyed their confidence in banks, or any investment of money. They are more easily led now to waste or lose their earnings. Then the first effects of freedom tend, as they do everywhere, to licentiousness. There is much drinking among the negroes, and too light regard to marriage. The former tendency of the race to separate morality and religion, and to trust alone to sentiment in the relations of the latter, is not easily reformed; though such institutions as the Hampton are doing much to teach better things.

The corruption in political life and the influence of white demagogues are injuring many who are just invested with political rights. The future of the colored race is by no means clear yet at the South. Still education and Christianity can accomplish here the work they do everywhere. As long as free schools and Hampton Colleges are founded and multiplied there will be hope of elevating this most teachable of all peasantries, and in making it worthy of its birthright—American freedom.

C. L. B.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 19.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000	Un. Pac. S.F.	93⅞	1000	Erie Railway	13½
100	N. Y. C. & Hud	101¾	1300	do	13¾
100	Union Pacific...c.	74¼	300	do	13⅞
200	do	74	2000	do	14
100	St. Paul	31½	1800	do	14⅛
100	Western Union	75¼	1000	do	14¼
200	do...c.	75⅜	300	do	14⅛
200	do	75⅜	40	do	13⅞
1000	do	75½	800	do	14⅛
800	do	75⅝	200	Lake Shore	59½
200	do	75¾	1500	do	59¾
300	do...c.	75¾	1000	do	59⅞
100	Pacific Mail...c.	32¼	800	do	60
100	do	32¼	200	do...c.	60
100	do	32⅜	1500	do	60⅛
300	do	32½	2600	do	60¼
100	do	32⅝	1200	do	60⅜
2400	do	32¾	3100	do	60¼
100	do...s3.	32¾	1000	do...c.	60¼
100	do...b3.	32⅞	1400	do	60⅜
100	North-western	36⅞	1500	do	60½
100	do...b10.	36⅞	500	do	60⅜
100	do	36¾	300	do...c.	60⅜
10	Rock Island	101⅜	10	do	60⅛
100	do...b3.	101¾	1300	do	60½
200	Toledo & Wabash	6⅝	1700	do	60⅝
50	Harlem...b3.	135¼	200	do	60¾
100	Ohio & Miss	23			

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$12,000	Tenn. 6s, n. s. 3	49½	900	Lake Shore	59⅝
2,000	Union Pac. 1st	101⅝	1200	do...s3.	59½
1,000	Union Pac. S.F.	93⅝	200	do	59¾
5,000	North-w'tn con. coup. gold bds.	80	500	do...s3.	59⅝
			500	do	59¾
100	At. & Pac. Tel	[illegible]	2700	do	59⅝
100	Canton	63¼	100	do...s3.	59½
100	do	63	100	do...s3.	59⅝
500	West. Union...s3.	75½	100	do...s5.	59½
500	do	75½	100	do...b3.	59¾
20	Adams Ex	100¼	700	do	59⅝
200	N. Y. C. & Hud	102¼	600	do	59¾
500	Pacific Mail...s3.	3[illegible]¾	200	do...b3.	59⅞
100	do...b3.	32⅞	100	do	59⅞
800	do...b3.	33	1000	do	60
500	do...s3.	33	1200	do	59⅞
[illegible]	do	33⅛	300	do...s3.	59⅞
1300	do...s3.	33⅛	500	do	59¾
100	do	33	200	do...s3.	59⅞
100	do	33⅛	1000	do	59¾
500	do	33¼	300	North-west'n...s3.	37
1800	Erie Railway	14	700	do	37
100	Han. & St. Jo	22⅛	100	North-west'n Pf.	49
102	Morris & Essex	100	100	St. Paul	32⅛
15	C., B. & Quincy	113	200	do	32
200	Harlem	135	200	do	32⅛
100	do...b60.	135	200	do	32¼
100	Union Pacific	73⅞	200	Fort Wayne	100
100	do	73¾	100	Ohio & Miss...s3.	22¾
200	do	73⅞	1100	do	22¾
100	do	73⅞			

MONDAY, June 21—A. M.

The statement of the Associated Banks issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last, conveys, in its figures more clearly than words depict the current situation in monetary circles. In consequence of the limited demand for funds from the merchants and the Stock Exchange, the banks have been compelled to contract their loans to the extent of $2,620,300; while, on the other hand, they have increased their legal tenders $2,077,700 from the influx of money to this point from the interior and receipts from Washington on account of National Bank notes sent there for redemption. Contrary to general expectation, the specie shows an increase of $845,100, which is very favorable, considering the falling off in the Treasury disbursements of gold during the week and the unusually large shipments to Europe. The deposits have increased $899,400, and the circulation has been reduced $524,600. The net result of the statement is an increase in the legal reserve of $2,697,950, which raises the excess of reserve above legal requirements to $22,036,475. The present statement, as compared with that issued from the Clearing-house on the corresponding Saturday of last year, shows some interesting changes. The banks are now carrying about $4,000,000 less loans than last year, while they have about $7,000,000 more legal tenders and over $8,000,000 less specie. Thus, the banks are poorer in that kind of money which the world recognizes, but richer in the currency upon which the business of this country is based. The deposit line of the banks is about $6,500,000 larger than last year and their circulation about $7,500,000 less. These figures indicate that there must be very large amounts of country National Bank notes held on deposit here. The following shows the condition of the banks on Saturday, compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	June 12.	June 19.	June 20, '74.
Loans	$277,837,800	$275,217,500	$279,067,500
Specie	10,808,200	11,653,300	19,934,200
Legal tenders	66,822,500	68,900,200	61,838,600
Deposits	233,168,700	234,068,100	227,619,500
Circulation	19,666,600	19,142,000	26,652,300

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

	June 12.	June 19.	Differences.
Specie	$10,808,200	$11,653,300	Inc., $845,100
Legal tenders	66,822,500	68,900,200	Inc., 2,077,700
Total reserve	$77,630,700	$80,553,500	Inc., $2,922,800
Reserve required ag't deposits	58,292,175	58,517,025	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$19,338,525	$22,036,475	Inc., $2,697,950

The money market has presented no feature worthy of comment. The supply of capital has been superabundant, and the rates for call loans ruled as low as 3 to 1½ ₽ cent. In discounts, choice commercial paper, which continues scarce, has been readily taken at 3½@4 ₽ cent., and good names at 4½@5½ ₽ cent.

The foreign advices were unusually important, but did not have a proportionate influence on our markets. Many large failures have taken place at London in the iron interest, the East India trade, and discounting houses, and the magnitude of capital involved in these failures led the timid class here to expect a crash like that which succeeded the Overend, Gurney & Co. failure; but there was nothing in the situation at London to warrant such a gloomy view, and among the well informed the intelligence excited no dread of general disaster. The troubles of enterprises such as the Aberdare Iron Company, Alexander Collie & Co., and the like, naturally weaken a large number of firms more or less connected with them, including, of course, bill brokers, who discount largely. The long period of depression in the iron interests in Great Britain, dating back to the panic in this country in 1873, when the construction of new railroads was summarily checked, thus cutting off an important sustaining element of the active industries of England, and the steady shrinkage in values of manufactured goods, had prepared the London mind, and those here informed on foreign matters, to comprehend that the experience of the past week would come sooner or later. As a class, therefore, our bankers learned the events at London without being disturbed as to their influence on this country, particularly on New-York, which, by the free use of the cable, has of late years been brought into such close alliance and sympathy with the money-centre of the Old World. At the close of the week the London advices were of a more encouraging nature, and the advance in British consols indicates that the worst is thought to be over. The Bank of England has been gaining bullion steadily, and will have its reserve strengthened still further in the early future by the enormous amounts of gold now on the way from this City to Europe.

Gold declined early on Monday from 116¾ to 116½, but speedily recovered, and, later on, made a gradual advance to 117¼. The market was devoid of any special feature beyond the steady enhancement of the price, chiefly in consequence of the large outflow of specie to Europe. The increased demand for bonds from the foreign bankers late in the week induces a hope that the shipments of gold may be lessened in the near future, although sufficient time has not yet elapsed to show whether this foreign inquiry is confined to a limited circle, or will become general. As the July disbursements are close at hand, and the called 5-20s are still coming this way, it may turn out that capitalists in Europe will take considerable amounts of bonds from this market, provided they can be obtained. During the past week great difficulty was experienced in filling orders for round amounts, and small lots have been picked up from day to day and lumped together. With such a marked absence of 6 ₽ cent. bonds, the new funded loan ought to meet with a large sale, and we should not be surprised if the remaining portion under Treasury control is transferred to the Syndicate and closed out in a short time. The increased dearness of cash gold toward the close, weakened the foreign exchanges, and this also may have a tendency to check the outflow of coin, at least, until the July disbursements are under headway. The shipments of gold thus far this year, are larger than for any corresponding period in the history of the past, and, with the limited supply of gold outside of the Treasury, it is not remarkable that the scarcity of cash gold should exist; but, nevertheless, the high borrowing rates exacted at the close of the week were artificial and engineered by parties operating on the bull side of the gold-room, who withdrew about $2,000,000 on Saturday. As this movement, if persisted in, must check exports of gold, and thereby take from the market its great sustaining influence, some people on Saturday entertained the opinion that the borrowing rates were put up for the purpose of frightening those on the short side into covering, and so enabling the operators for a rise to unload some of their gold. At the close of the week prime bankers' 60 days sterling bills on London were heavy at $4 87, but demand bills were firm at $4 90.

There was a brisk demand for all descriptions of Governments, and the advance in prices, which reached ½@¾ ₽ cent. in some instances, was fully maintained at the close. 1881s, 1864s, 1865s, new 5s, and 10-40s were in demand for export. The extreme ease in money has increased the home inquiry, and, notwithstanding the high prices current, holders show no disposition to part with their bonds. In railroad mortgages the Pacific issues were strong and advanced, the transactions in Unions having been especially large. The demand for these was stimulated by the favorable traffic returns of the company. Eries were also firm, and made a further improvement. Chicago and North-western Consolidated declined early in the week, but afterward recovered. State bonds generally were dull, and Tennessees erratic in their course, closing weak.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange were less in amount than during the previous week, and speculation was in the main characterized by a tone of dullness and depression. Early in the week the receipt of intelligence from Baltimore and Philadelphia announcing the termination of the railroad war imparted, as it was generally anticipated it should, a feeling of strength to the market, which was displayed in a respectable advance in the majority of the leading shares. The improvement would, doubtless, have been maintained, and a period of reviving confidence have been entered upon, had it not been for the large failures in the iron trade in England, the advices in regard to which were eagerly taken advantage of by the "bears" to depress prices. Those gentry do their best to exaggerate the importance of the failures, proclaiming loudly that they were but the precursors of other disasters that might precipitate a panic. These prophecies of impending evils, coupled with stories from the West industriously circulated about the ravages of the grasshoppers, were temporarily successful in their intended effect of frightening timid speculators and inducing them to part with their holdings; but toward the close a better feeling prevailed, and people who had turned a deaf ear to the yarns of the bears had reason to congratulate themselves, while those who had taken counsel from their fears rather than their judgment, had cause for regret. Lake Shore was conspicuous in the dealings, fluctuating between 64⅞ and 59, the closing quotation being 59¾. Reports in regard to foreclosure proceedings caused a tumble in Erie, which dropped to 13½, the lowest price current for year. At the close there was a fractional recovery. On the street there is much speculation in regard to the fate of the common stock, some brokers believing that it will be entirely wiped out, while in other quarters the hope is entertained that ultimately a reorganization will be effected in which the rights of the common stockholders will receive recognition. The future alone can determine this question; but it may be remarked that Erie has been before apparently on the point of dissolution, and afterward managed to exhibit a wonderful amount of vitality. The fluctuations in Pacific Mail were confined within a narrow range, the price at the close being 33¼, an advance of nearly two ₽ cent. on the lowest point touched. St. Paul common, after declining to 29¼, rose to 33¼, reacting slightly in the late dealings. Union Pacific ranged between 73⅜ and 75⅜, and at the close was quoted at 73¼@73¾ ex-dividend. North-western sold down to 35¾, but subsequently rallied and was very firm at the close, selling at 37. The extreme quotations for Western Union were 75⅞ and 74½, the closing price being 73¾ ex-dividend. Wabash declined from 9 to 6½ and C., C. and I. C. from 4½ to 3. Investment shares were firm.

There was nothing of special interest in the general trade of the City during the week. Among the dry goods commission merchants, the business in cotton fabrics was light, but there was considerable done in woolens, partly on account of some concessions. With importers the season is nearly over. The jobbers have done a moderate trade. In other branches there is nothing new to notice.

The import entries at New-York of foreign dry goods and general merchandise, (not including foreign specie) since July 1, 1874, are as follows. The figures are official to the close of the year, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$32,749,971	April	$34,618,871
August	32,101,567	May 8	8,567,835
September	30,343,091	May 15	4,550,362
October	28,983,335	May 22	5,844,895
November	23,949,867	May 29	9,357,343
December	24,085,984	June 5	6,004,607
January	30,161,910	June 12	6,286,815
February	27,610,811	June 19	4,683,961
March	27,279,308		
Total			$337,180,633
Total same date, 1874			376,243,802
Decrease in 1875			$39,063,169

The export clearances from New-York of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (including foreign articles re-exported) since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

July	$26,454,378	April	$18,266,417
August	24,584,859	May 4	4,964,837
September	21,690,714	May 11	3,908,621
October	24,285,552	May 18	4,106,551
November	19,988,235	May 25	6,050,816
December	23,504,786	June 1	4,268,064
January	16,287,363	June 8	5,593,109
February	17,709,570	June 15	5,672,819
March	19,582,162		
Total			$246,818,793
Total same date 1874			292,525,259
Decrease in 1875			$45,706,466
Gold, June 19, 1875			117¼
Gold, June 20, 1874			111⅛

The exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

July	$3,506,728	April	$4,393,348
August	7,316,397	May 1	3,005,370
September	2,222,533	May 8	3,670,352
October	1,614,753	May 15	2,223,115
November	4,448,600	May 22	1,019,513
December	12,497,641	May 29	1,589,112
January	19,119,325	June 5	4,418,000
February	4,049,524	June 12	4,674,036
March	3,361,161	June 19	6,236,979
Total			$80,366,507
Total same date, 1874			49,155,819
Increase in 1875			$31,210,688

The Customs receipts in gold deposited in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, and the gold interest paid out by the office since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

	Customs.	Interest.
July	$9,909,078	$14,992,537
August	12,508,813	4,100,122
September	11,719,133	3,439,339
October	9,055,558	3,466,993
November	6,673,821	3,035,120
December	6,489,818	7,122,943
January	8,187,815	9,207,578
February	12,031,058	6,332,307
March	10,525,249	2,388,759
April	9,791,633	2,608,387
May 8	2,025,260	2,164,041
May 15	1,875,214	748,961
May 22	1,829,632	508,902
May 29	1,615,704	270,000
June 5	1,582,000	162,700
June 12	1,439,151	84,987
June 19	1,655,676	111,948
Total	$108,992,278	$62,236,822
Total 1874	111,888,041	62,913,506

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 19.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.—Bid.	Closing.—Asked.
New-York Central	102½	102¼	102	102¼
Harlem	135	135	135	135¼
Erie	14½	13½	13⅞	14
Lake Shore	60⅞	59¼	59⅝	59¾
Wabash	7⅛	6⅝	7	7¼
North-western	37¼	36¾	37	37⅛
North-western Pref.	49½	49	48¾	49¼
Rock Island	101⅞	101⅝	101⅝	101¾
Fort Wayne	100	100	99½	100
Mil. & St. Paul	32¼	31½	32¼	32½
Mil. & St. Paul Pref.	54¼	54¼	54	55
Del., Lack. & West.	118½	118½	118⅜	118¾
Illinois Central	101⅜	101	100½	101½
Union Pacific	74¼	73¼	73¾	74
C., C., & Ind. Cent.	4	3¾	3¼	3¾
Hannibal & St. Jo.	22½	22¼	22	22½
Ohio & Mississippi	23¼	22⅜	22⅝	22⅞
Western Union	75⅞	75¼	73⅝	73¾
Atlantic & Pac. Tel.	23¼	23	23	23½
Pacific Mail	33¼	32¼	33⅛	33¼
Quicksilver	16	16	16	17
Quicksilver Pref.	21½	21½	21¼	22
Amer. M. U. Ex.	59½	59½	59	59½
United States Ex.	46	45	45	45½

COURSE OF THE MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing June 20, 1874.
U. S. 5s, 1881, coup	118½	118	114⅛
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862	118¼	118	116¾
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867	125⅜	125	120⅞
American Gold	..	..	111⅛
*New-York Central	102¼	101¾	96⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	102⅜	101⅛	93⅜
Pacific Mail	33⅛	31⅝	41¼
St. Paul Common	33⅛	29¼	32⅞
St. Paul Preferred	55½	53½	53¾
Western Union	75⅞	74½	70¼
Union Pacific	75⅜	73⅜	24½
Lake Shore	64⅞	59	68⅜
Wabash and Toledo	9	6½	30⅜
North-western Common	38	35¾	37
North-western Preferred	50½	48¼	55
Delaware and Lackawanna	118½	117½	107½
New-Jersey Central	110	107	106½
Panama	130	130	108
Erie	17⅜	13½	26⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	24	22⅜	22½
C., C. and Indiana Central	4½	3	16
Harlem	135	135	129

* Ex dividend.

The July interest of the second mortgage registered bonds of the Buffalo, New-York, and Philadelphia Railway Company will be paid on and after the 1st July prox., at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange Place.

The interest maturing July 1, 1865, on bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, also on $3,000,000 Missouri State 6 ₽ cent. bonds, known as "the Hannibal and St. Joseph issue," will be paid on and after the 1st day of July, on presentation of the proper coupons at the Bank of North America.

The Oriental Bank has declared the usual semi-annual dividend of *Six ₽ cent.* payable on and after July 1.

The Board of Directors of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank have declared a dividend of *Four ₽ cent.* payable on and after July 1.

The usual semi-annual interest on all sums entitled thereto will be paid on and after July 1 by the People's Savings Bank.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

ELIZABETH CITY STREET IMPROVEMENT BONDS WANTED.—Par and interest paid for bonds due at any time from date to Jan. 1, 1877, less one-eighth per cent. commission.
A. G. CRANE, No. 93 Cedar st., New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 19, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last has been as follows:

Ashes, pks	29	Pea-nuts, bags	102
Beans, bbls	285	Sugar, bbls	209
Bees-wax, pks	3	Syrup, bbls	25
Cotton, bales	946	Syrup, kegs	115
Flour, bbls	14,183	Cut-meats, pks	224
Wheat, bushels	30,300	Butter, pks	2,723
Corn, bushels	37,900	Cheese, pks	7,782
Oats, bushels	97,705	Beef, pks	25
Malt, bushels	3,850	Pork, pks	476
Copper, bbls	68	Lard, tcs	64
Eggs, bbls	1,445	Oil-cake, pks	1,500
Grease, pks	32	Starch, pks	450
Broom-corn, bales	35	Skins, bales	186
Hops, bales	37	Spelter, pcs	658
Hides, No	20	Stearine, pks	100
Hides, bales	15	Tallow, pks	22
Leather, sides	6,055	Tea, pks	48
Resin, bbls	2,637	Tobacco, hhds	326
Spirits Turp., bbls	878	Tobacco, pks	149
Tar, bbls	314	Wool, bales	159
Crude Turp., bbls	15	Whisky, bbls	342

ASHES—Have been inactive and nominal in price, with Pots at $6, and Pearls at $7 75@$8 ₽ 100 lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—In the jobbing line a fair degree of animation has been apparent, though the individual purchases have been confined to small amounts required for prompt distribution on the previous basis as to values for seasonable styles of work. Apart from this trade is very slow in regular channels. In the auction line business is fairly active but at irregular figures. Collections on the whole are progressing satisfactorily. Finishing goods are selling very moderately within the former range.

BRICKS—The market has been fairly active for most kinds, which have been generally steady with stock afloat thus: Pale at $2 50@$3; Jersey, $6@$6 50; Haverstraw, $7@$8; Up-river, $6@$6 75; Long Island, $6 50; Croton Front at $12@$13 for Brown, $13@$14 for Dark, and $14@$15 for Red; Philadelphia Facing, $28@$32; Baltimore, $50@$56, ₽ 1,000. And stock delivered from yard at an advance of $2@$3 ₽ 1,000 on these figures.

COFFEE—Held firmly, but inactive.

COTTON—Has been held with more confidence, but has been quiet for early delivery. Sales have been officially reported since our last, for prompt delivery, of 681 bales, (of which 367 bales were on last evening,) including 468 bales to shippers, 198 bales to spinners, and 15 bales to speculators....The business for forward delivery has been quite active and prices have been quoted 3-16c. ₽ lb. higher, influenced by the more encouraging Liverpool advices. Sales have been reported since our last of 25,800 bales, (of which 10,200 bales were on last evening, and 15,600 bales were to-day,) with 1,400 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with June options closing at 15 1-16c.@15⅛c.; July, 15 3-32c.@15⅛c.; August, 15 7-32c.@15¼c.; September, 15⅛c.@15 5-32c.; October, 14 13-16c.@14 27-32c.; November, 14 11-16c.@14 23-32c.; December, 14 11-16c.@14¾c.; January, 14 27-32c.@14⅞c.; February, 15 1-16c.@15 3-32c.; March, 15 5-16c.; April, 15½c.@15⅝c.; May, 15 23-32c.@15 13-16c. ₽ lb.... The receipts at this port to-day were 946 bales, (including 846 bales by railway,) and at all the shipping ports to-day 1,925 bales, against 1,277 bales same day last week. The week's exports hence have been 13,123 bales, (of which 10,528 bales were to Liverpool, 2,465 bales to Cork for orders, and 130 bales to Hamburg....The exports from all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,532,338 bales, (including 1,743,133 bales to Great Britain, and 789,205 bales to the Continent,) against 2,696,126 bales same time the preceding year. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	12¾
Good Ordinary	14	14	14¼	14¼
Low Middling	14¾	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Middling	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½
Good Middling	15⅝	15¾	16	16
Middling Fair	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Fair	16¾	16⅞	17⅛	17⅛

FISH—Business has been rather more active in this line, with values generally quoted about steady. Dry Cod ranging from $5 50@$6 ₽ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, at $6@$7 50; Pickled Cod, $6 50@$7 ₽ bbl.; No. 1 Mackerel at $9@$12; No. 2 at $7 50@$9 50; No. 3 at $6 50@$8 75 ₽ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 30c.@35c. for scaled, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1 ₽ box. Dutch Herring at 75c.@80c. ₽ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate demand has been noted for low grades of State and Western Flour on the basis of about previous quotations, chiefly for good to very choice shipping Extras, in lines, partly for South America. The inquiry for other descriptions has been on a limited scale at essentially unchanged prices. The sales since our last have been 13,200 bbls., of all grades, including poor to good No. 2 Flour at $4@$4 50; poor to very good Superfine State and Western at $4 50@$4 85, chiefly at $4 65@$4 75; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 90@$5 25, chiefly at $5 10@$5 20; very good to very fancy do., $5 25@$5 75, chiefly at $5 35; City Mills Extra at $5 35@$6; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 90@$5 25, mainly at $5 10@$5 25; very good to very fancy do., $5 25@$5 75; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $4 90@$5 25; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, $5 30@$6 10; and trade and Family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 5,000 bbls. shipping Extras, part City Mills, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour quiet at former rates; sales, 900 bbls....Rye Flour unchanged; sales, 400 bbls....Corn-meal steady on sales of equal to 600 bbls.

FRUITS—French Prunes have been in more demand at better prices, with sales of 2,000 pks. at from 10c. to 14½c. Layer Raisins quiet at $2 25; sales have been reported of 1,600 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 25; 1,100 bxs. loose Muscatel, $3 40@$3 50; 200 bbls. Currants, 5⅞c.@6c.; 200 cases Sardines 14.@14½c.; 800 half-boxes Valencia Raisins at 10c.; 10 cases Citron on private terms, quoted 23½c.@24c., and 50 casks Turkey Prunes, 7½c.@7¾c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted a shade firmer, with a moderate demand noted for early delivery, mostly for export, and rather more inquiry for forward delivery, chiefly on speculative account. Offerings for prompt delivery quite moderate. Winter Wheat quoted steady on a rather more active call from shippers and millers. Sales have been reported since our last of 71,000 bushels at $1 18@$1 22 for ordinary to choice No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 21@$1 22 for Minnesota, afloat; $1 16½@$1 17 (nearly all at $1 17) for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 18 for choice do., afloat; $1 13½ for No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat; $1 12@$1 21 for ungraded Spring, mostly at $1 15@$1 18, the latter for Minnesota; $1 40 for White Michigan, in store; $1 36@$1 38 for Amber State. And for forward delivery, 24,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, July option, at $1 12½, and (last evening) equal to 8 boat-loads do., June arrivals, at $1 12½@$1 13 ₽ bushel. ....New Corn has been less sought after, particularly for export, at about former rates. Sales have been reported of 62,000 bushels, at 82½c.@84c. for poor to choice steamer grades of new Mixed Western, mainly at 83c. for fair average, afloat; 84c.@85c. for good to prime sailing vessel do., the latter for car lots....Old Corn held firmly, but inactive....Barley and Malt as last quoted....Of Rye, 600 bushels State sold at $1 ₽ bushel....Oats have been quoted a shade cheaper on more urgent offerings and a moderate trade demand. Sales have been reported since our last of 53,500 bushels, at 68c.@69c. for Mixed Western, mainly at 68½c.@69c., afloat; 69c.@72c. for White do. ....Hay, Straw, and Feed without important alteration....The week's exports hence for European ports included 17,259 bbls. Flour, 771,975 bushels Wheat, and 134,315 bushels Corn.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Of Domestic Cloth 1,000 rolls sold at 13c., and 1,000 half rolls at 13c.@12¼c.: market otherwise dull and unchanged....Calcutta Bagging quoted at 9½c.@9¾c.; Calcutta Bags, 12c.@12¼c.; Domestic Cloth, 13c.

HEMP—Of Jute Butts further sales of 1,500 bales have been made at 2⅞c., currency, and 2½c., gold, cash; market otherwise inactive. We quote: Manila Hemp at 8c.@8½c.; Sisal at 5¼c.@5⅜c., gold, ₽ lb.; clean Russian. $220@$225, gold, ₽ ton; Dressed American, $225@$275, currency; Italian, $265@$275, gold, ₽ ton. Jute. 4c.@5½c.; Jute Butts, 2⅞c., currency. Prime North River Flax, 15c.; fair to prime Canada do., 14c.@16c.; Western, 14½c.@15c. ₽ lb.

HIDES—Have been in fair demand, but at easier prices, influenced by the more urgent offerings. The week's receipts have been 59,976 Hides and 147 bales do.; sales, 52,925 Hides and 100 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 1,510 Dry Entre Rios and Corrientes Seconds 21 to 29 lb., at 17½c., gold, 4 months, as they run; 21,170 Dry Montevideo, 20 to 22 lb., at 21½c., gold, 4 months to cash, less 3¼ ₽ cent., usual selection; 645 Montevideo Seconds, 21 lb., at 21½c., currency, cash, less 3 ₽ cent., as they run; 2,000 Dry Rio Grande, 21 lb., at 21c., gold, cash less a discount, usual selection; 4,730 Dry Bogota, 20 to 21 lb., at 19c., gold, 60 days; 3,835 Dry Central American. 20 to 21 lb., part at 19c., gold, 60 days, selected; 2,585 Dry Matamoras, 24 lb., 800 Dry Truxillo and Honduras, 17 to 20 lb., 2,355 Dry Mexican, 19 to 25 lb., on private terms; 1,170 Dry Texas, 22 to 24 lb., part at 19¼c., currency, cash, selected; 2,585 Dry Western and Southern, 16 to 22½ lb., on private terms; 3,175 Dry Mexican and Texas Kips, 10 lb., at 18c., currency, 30 to 60 days, selected; 4,000 Wet-salted New-Orleans Kips, 20 lb., 1,565 Wet-salted Texas and Country, 55 lb., on private terms; 800 City Slaughter, 70 lb., at 9½c., currency, and 100 bales Calcutta Buffalo, to arrive, on private terms. And, to-day, 3,000 Montevideo at 21c., gold, 4 months; 5,000 Central America, and 2,701 California, on private terms....Stock in first hands, this morning, 238,450 Hides and 1,329 bales, against 69,500 Hides and 802 bales same time last year.

LEATHER—A somewhat better inquiry has been noted for Sole, in good part for manufacturing purposes, at comparatively steady prices, for job lots of stock, though on extensive purchases buyers have been enabled to secure some advantage as to values. The arrivals have been liberal, and supplies have been ample in nearly all lines, light weights having been offered exceptional with reserve. The export movement has been more active, further considerable engagements having been reported for Liverpool, London, and the German markets. Upper Leather has also been rather more sought after within the previous range. Morocco has been slow of sale, though prices have favored purchasers slightly. Harness Leather has been rather sparingly dealt in at about late quotations. The week's receipts have been 67,180 sides and 1,659 bales do.; exports, 18,000 sides. We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannages—Light, 26c.@27c. for Buenos Ayres; 25c.@25½c. for Orinoco, and 25½c.@26c for California; Medium, 27½c.@28c. for Buenos Ayres; 26½c.@27c. for Orinoco, and 27c. for California; Heavy, 27½c.@29c. for Buenos Ayres; 26½c.@27c. for Orinoco, and 27c.@27½c. for California; good damaged stock, 23c.@25½c.; poor do., 17c.@20c. ₽ lb.... Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 34c.@35c.; Middle Backs 36½c.@39c.; Light Crop, 32c.@33c.; Middle Crop, 34c.@36c.; Heavy Crop, 34c.@36c. ₽ lb....Texas thus: Light, 31c.@32c.; Middle and Over Crop, 32c.@34c.; Bellies, 14c.@17c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@28c.; Rough Oak, 28c.@31c. ₽ lb.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been less active at unchanged rates; Lake, for early delivery, quoted at the close at 23c.@23¼c. ₽ lb.; sales, 150,000 lb....A slow trade has been reported in Copper products, with new Sheathing quoted at 30c.; old, 19c.@21c.; Copper Nails, 38c.@39c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 21c.; Copper Bolts, 31c.; Yellow Metal do., 28c.; Yellow Metal Nails, 21c.@22c.; old Copper, mixed stock, 18c.@21c. ₽ lb....Iron has been very dull throughout. Scotch Pig has been held higher, but has been difficult to place, without making important concessions from quotations; 100 tons sold on private terms. American Pig inactive and unsettled; sales, 150 tons on private terms. Iron Rails in light demand and nominal. We quote: Eglinton Pig nominal at $31@$32; Glengarnock, $34@$36; Gartsherrie, $31 50@$32 50; Coltness, $31 50@$32; No. 1 American Pig, $25@$28; No. 2 do., $23@$26; Forge, $21@$24; English Rails, $50, gold, free; American Rails, $48@$50 at works; Old Rails, $26 50@$27; Wrought Scrap, $31@$33 ₽ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $110, gold; Refined Bar, $62 50@$70; Russia Sheet-iron, 14½c., gold....Lead has been very quiet throughout, with ordinary foreign Pig quoted at $6 87; American at $5 70@$5 90, gold; Bar at 8¾c.; Sheet at 9½c., and Pipe at 9¼c....Spelter has been inactive at $7 12½@$7 50, gold, for foreign, and $7 15@$7 50 for domestic....American Steel has been in very limited request on the previous basis as to values, ranging from 9c.@16c., currency, ₽ lb.; English do., 8¾c.@17c., gold, ₽ lb....Regulus Antimony has been comparatively dull, yet quoted at 13c., gold, for foreign, and 12¼c.@12½c., gold, for American....Shot at 9¾c.@10¾c. ₽ lb....Tin has been quoted easier, on a slow movement. Sales 500 bxs. Charcoal Plates at $8 12½@$8 37½, gold, and 3,000 bxs. Assorted for prompt and forward delivery, on private terms. We quote: Straits at 18¾c.@19c., English at 18¾c.@19c., [illegible] 19c.@19¼c., and Banca at 23¼c.@23½c., gold. And Tin Plates quoted thus: I. C. Charcoal, $8 12½@$8 50; I. C. Coke, $6 87½@$7 25; Charcoal Terne, $7 50@$8; Coke Terne, $6 75@$7 12½, gold....Zinc has been attracting little attention within the range of from 8⅛c.@9c., gold.

MOLASSES—Dull to-day at yesterday's quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in limited demand, at from $1 70@$1 80 for common to good Strained, $1 95@$2 25 for No. 2, $2 50@$4 75 for No. 1, $5@$6 50 for Pale, $6 75@$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window Glass. Sales 500 bbls. Pale at $5 25@$6 50 ₽ 280 lb. ....Tar has been inactive at $2@$2 25 ₽ bbl. Sales 50 bbls. Washington at $2 12½@$2 25....City Pitch at $2@$2 12½ ₽ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been very quiet, with merchantable quoted for prompt delivery at 31¾@32c. ₽ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been quite dull and somewhat nominal, with Western, in bags, quoted nominal at $44, and City at $39@$40, gold. The week's receipts have been 8,454 pks.; exports hence have been 15,057 pks.

PETROLEUM—Has been offered with less freedom and quoted firmer, checking business, though a better export demand has been noted....Crude has been in request on the basis of 6¼c., in bulk, for early deliveries, and 9¼c.@9⅜c. in shipping order....Refined has been quiet and more sought after, with June deliveries quoted at 12⅝c.@12¾c., and to July 15 at 12¾c.@13c. ₽ gallon. Sales, 10,000 bbls., early July delivery, at 12¾c....Refined, in cases, 17½c.@19c....Naphtha, 8¾c. for City....Refined Petroleum at Philadelphia, early deliveries, firm at 12⅝c.@12¾c. Sales, 20,000 bbls., early July, at 12⅝c....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 12⅝c.@12¾c. ₽ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held higher, but has been very quiet for early delivery. Sales have been reported of small lots of new Western Mess at $19 75; small lots Prime Mess at $18@$18 50, and 100 bbls. Extra Prime at $15 25@$15 50. ....For forward delivery sales have been reported of 3,250 bbls. new Western Mess, August options at $19 50@$19 80, closing at $19 70@$19 75, and 1,500 bbls. do., September, at $19 50@$19 80, closing at $19 75@$19 80....Dressed Hogs have been in more request, with City quoted at 9c.@9⅝c. ₽ lb.... Cut-meats have been quoted steady as in our last, with a moderate call for job lots of City. Western neglected....Bacon dull; 40 bxs. City Long Clear sold at 11½c. ₽ lb....Lard has been very quiet for early delivery, at, however, firmer prices. Sales have been reported of only small lots Western Steam at 13⅜c.; 200 tcs. City do. at 12¼c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 12c.; 300 tcs. Refined, for the West Indies, 12½c., and 200 tcs. do., for the Continent, at 13⅛c.... And for forward delivery business has been less active, sales having been made of 1,250 tcs. Western Steam, July, at 13 5-16c.@13⅜c., closing at 13⅜c.; 3,500 tcs., August, at 13¼c.@13½c., closing at 13½c.; 250 tcs., September, at 13⅝c....Beef steady; sales 60 bbls. Packet at $16....Butter and Cheese quoted steady on a moderately active inquiry....Eggs quoted down to 18c.@20c., on a slow trade....The exports hence for European ports have been 654 pks. Pork, 839 pks. Beef, 4,381 pks. Bacon, 3,487 pks. Lard, and 82,195 pks. Cheese.

RICE—Has been in moderate demand, chiefly in a jobbing way, with Carolina fair ordinary to very choice quoted at from $7 12½@$8 50; Louisiana, $6 50@$7 62½; Rangoon, free, at $6 37½@$6 62½, and in bond at $2 62½@2 87½; and Patna, free, at $6 50@$6 75, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ₽ 100 lb.

SALT—Has been generally quoted weak in price, with Liverpool 610 and at $1@$1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 40@$2 60, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 26c.@28c.; St. Martin, 30c.@32c., on a very moderate inquiry.

SALTPETRE—Has been quite dull, with Crude quoted nominal at 5½c., gold.

SKINS—Deer have been in fairly active request at steady rates. Week's receipts, 558 bales; sales 27,000 lb. Para. 20,000 lb. Puerto Cabello, 10,000 lb. Mexican, and 20,000 lb. Central American within our range.... Goat have been quoted steady, on a moderate inquiry; receipts, 697 bales; sales 100 bales Curacoa, 100 bales Mexican, and 15 bales Texas on private terms. We quote: Guatemala Deer, 70c.; Honduras, 65c.; Central American, trimmed, 60c.@65c.; Central American, not trimmed, 55c.; Sisal, 62½c.; Para, 65c.; Puerto Cabello, 58c., currency, ₽ lb....Tampico Goat, 50c.; Matamoras, 50c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 50c.; Curacoa, 50c.; Cape, 38c.; Madras, ₽ skin, 45c.@47½c.; Patna, 30c.@32c., currency.

SUGARS—Raw steady on the revised basis of 8c.@8 5-16c. for fair to good refining, as quoted in our last, with, however, a light business reported. Sales 157 hhds. good fair and good to about prime at 8¼c.@8⅜c.; and 481 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7½c.@7⅝c. ₽ lb.... Refined unchanged.

TALLOW—Has been purchased to the extent of 65,000 lb. good to prime at 8¾c.@8⅞c., at which figures equal to 135,000 lb. were sold yesterday, our report of which was crowded out this morning....The week's exports hence have been 591 pks....Stearine dull at 15c. for Western, in tierces.

TEAS—Dull, and quoted weak in price; 600 half-chests Oolong sold on private terms.

WHISKY—Quoted steadier, with sales of 200 bbls. at $1 20 per gallon. Stock here in warehouse estimated at 5,000 to 6,000 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The feature of business to-day has been the active inquiry for vessels suited to the Grain trade at very firm rates. Tonnage for Petroleum and Lumber has been in moderate request at about previous quotations. Berth freights rather slow. Market otherwise without important change....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by sail, 400 bales Cotton at 9-32d., and, by steam, 800 bales Cotton at 9-32d.@5-16d. ₽ lb.; 11,000 bushels Corn, (prompt shipment,) at 6¾d. ₽ bushel; 1,000 bags Coffee on private terms; 50 pks. Hides at 50s; 75 tons Leather, in lots, at 60s. ₽ ton. And, by steam, from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 450 bales Cotton at 5-16d. ₽ lb.; 25,000 bushels Wheat reported at 8d. ₽ bushel; 500 tons Provisions at 40s.; 500 puncheons Molasses at 32s. 6d.; 20 hhds. Bark at 42s. 6d....For London, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain on private terms, quoted at 7¾d.@8d. for Wheat, for prompt shipment; 100 bales Hair at 40s. ₽ ton. Also a British bark, 543 tons, hence, with equal to about 2,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 3d. ₽ bbl., and Resin, (to complete cargo,) at 2s. 9d. ₽ 280 lb., with option of Newcastle, Hull, or Liverpool....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,150 pks. Provisions, part at 40s.; 1,500 bbls. Sugar and 50 pks. Tallow on private terms; 3,000 bxs. Cheese, reported at 45s. ₽ ton....For Hull, by steam, 1,500 bxs. Cheese at 45s. ₽ ton....For Bristol, by steam, 2,000 bxs. Cheese at 50s. ₽ ton; also an Italian bark, 648 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain at 5s. 6d. ₽ quarter....For Penarth Roads and orders, an Italian brig, 355 tons, hence, with about 2,200 quarters Grain at 6s.; another, 466 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters do., at 6s.; and another, 423 tons, hence, with about 2,900 quarters do., (a recharter,) at 5s. 6d. ₽ quarter....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 649 tons, hence, with about 5,000 quarters Grain, at 6s.; an Austrian bark, 908 tons, hence, with about 5,400 quarters do., at 6s.; a Russian bark, 694 tons, (now at Delaware Breakwater,) hence, with about 4,000 quarters do., at 6s. 3d.; an Italian bark, 506 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters do., reported at 6s. 3d. ₽ quarter....For Havre or Antwerp, a Norwegian brig, 297 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum and Naphtha, at 4s. 9d. ₽ bbl.... For Antwerp, by steam, 2,500 pks. Starch and 3,500 Staves, on private terms....For Bremen, by steam, 8,000 bushels Rye, in bags, on private terms; 750 bales Cotton at ⅛c. ₽ lb.; 1,000 sides Leather at 1c. ₽ lb; 120 pks. Tobacco on the basis of 35s. for hhds.; and 500 bbls. Resin at 3s. ₽ 280 lb. ....For Hamburg, by steam, 50 hhds. Tallow at 1.30 reich marks....For the Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 581 tons, with about 3,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported on private terms....For the Continent, a German bark, 604 tons, with about 4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, on private terms. ....For Marseilles, a French bark, 471 tons, hence, with about 2,800 bbls. Crude Petroleum, at 4s. ₽ bbl. ....For Gibraltar and Malaga, an American brig, 282 tons, hence, with Tobacco and general cargo, and back, with general cargo, to New-York, reported on private terms....For Algiers and Malaga, an American brig, 247 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Petroleum, in cases, and back to New-York, reported on private terms....For Oporto, an American bark, 410 tons, with Flour and Grain, from Philadelphia, at 75c. ₽ bbl. and 15c. ₽ bushel, and back, with general cargo, from Lisbon, on private terms....For Callao and Payta, an American bark, 639 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at £1,100....For Quebec, a British ship, 817 tons, with Coal, from Philadelphia, on private terms.... For Rio Janeiro, an American brig, 432 tons (now here,) with Lumber, from Calais, Me., at $15 50, gold, and primage....For Cardenas, an American brig, 364 tons, hence, with general cargo, at current rates; an American schooner, with Empty Hogsheads, from Philadelphia, at 95c.; and an American brig, 280 tons, with Lumber, from St. John, at $8....For Havana, an American schooner, 414 tons, with Railroad Ties, from Fernandina, at 47½c....For Caiourien and back to Philadelphia, a British brig, reported on the basis of $5, for Sugar, ...For Laguayra, an American schooner, 355 tons, hence, with general cargo, at $1,150; and a bark, 478 tons, with do., from Philadelphia, at $1,500, gold.... For Philadelphia, a brig, with Lumber, from Pascagoula, at $9; another, with do., from St. Mary's, and another, with do., from Brunswick, at $6 50....For New-York, three schooners, with Wood, from Mexican Gulf ports, reported on the basis of $10; and a schooner, with Lumber, from Pensacola, at $10.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat active and higher; No. 1 Spring, $1 02@$1 03; No. 2 do., 98¼c. spot; 99⅛c. July; $1 00½ August; No. 3 do., 94½c.@95c.; Rejected, 86c. Corn in fair demand and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 69¾c. spot; 70c. bid July; 72⅛c. bid August; Rejected, 68½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 58¼c. spot; 55¾c.@56c. July; 40¾c.@40⅞c. August. Rye dull; nominally 95c. Barley dull and unchanged. Pork advanced, in fair demand at $19@$19 10 spot; $19 20 August; $19 40 September. Lard active and higher at $13 20 spot; $13 35@$13 40 August; $13 57½@$13 60 September. Bulk meats steady. Whisky dull and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 38,000 bushels; Corn, 99,000 bushels; Oats, 45,000 bushels; Barley 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bbls; Wheat 100,000 bushels; Corn, 13,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board, Wheat easier, at 99⅜c. July; $1 00⅜ August. Corn, 70¼c. July. Oats easy at 58⅛c.@58¼c. cash; 55⅞c. July. Pork, $18 95@$19 July; $19 20 August. Lard, $13 30@$13 35 August.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 19.—Receipts by lake: Flour, 3,300 bbls.; Wheat, 243,000 bushels; Corn, 70,000 bushels; Oats, 41,000 bushels. Receipts by rail: Flour, 5,300 bbls.; Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 13,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels. Shipments by rail: Flour, 5,300 bbls.; Wheat, 39,000 bushels; Corn, 59,000 bushels; Oats, 18,000 bushels. Shipments by canal to tidewater: Wheat, 63,000 bushels; Corn, 33,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels. To interior points: Wheat, 8,000 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7c.; Corn, 6¼c.; Oats, 4¼c., to New-York, tolls included. Afloat to tidewater from Buffalo and Oswego: Wheat, 1,443,000 bushels; Corn, 427,000 bushels; Oats, 146,700 bushels; Rye, 16,700 bushels. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and firm; sales of 10,000 bushels Minnesota at $1 14; 33,000 bushels Port Washington, $1 13. Corn quiet; sales of 16,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 75¼c.@75½c. Oats held at 66c.@67c. Rye and Barley—none here. Pork, Lard, and High-wines without change.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 19.—Wheat dull. Rye quiet, but stronger. Oats in moderate request; sales of 6 cars, at 67½c. for No. 2 Mixed State and 67c. for No. 2 Canada. Corn quiet. Barley quiet. Malt in steady demand and firm. Cattle market buoyant; receipts, 561 cars, against 509 cars last week; average quality inferior. There is no change in prices since last week. They ranged from 7c.@7⅝c. Receipts—Milch Cows, 8 car-loads; prices are nominally $40@$70 ₽ head. Receipts of Veal Calves, 500 head; those averaging 146 lb. brought 6½c.@6¾c. Receipts of Sheep and Lambs, 11 cars; prices for Sheep are full ¼c. ₽ lb. lower; Sheep, common to fair, 4½c.@5¼c.; fair to extra, 5¼c.@5¾c.; Lambs, common to fair, 7c.@8c.; fair to extra, 8c.@10c. ₽ lb.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 19.—Flour dull; scarcely anything doing. Wheat firmer; options higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 33½@$1 35, cash; $1 36½, July; $1 34½, August; Soft No. 2 Spring, 97½c. Corn dull and declining; No. 2 Mixed, 66½c.@67½c., cash; 67c., June; 68c.@68½c., July; 71½c., August. Oats dull; little doing; No. 2, 58c.@58½c. Rye lower at $1 05. Whisky nominally $1 18. Pork better, more doing; sales at $19 25@$19 35, cash and July; $19 50, August. Dry Salted Meats lower; Clear Rib Sides, up-country, 11c. Lard nominal. Receipts, Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 19.—Flour inactive, unchanged. Oats dull, and a shade lower; No. 2, in store, 57½c. Corn a shade firmer, less active; No. 2 Mixed, 67¾c.; August, 70¾c. Rye nominal; No. 1, in store, 95c. Barley nominal; No. 2 Spring, in store, $1 20@$1 25. Provisions a shade firmer and quiet. Pork $18 75. Lard, 13c.@13½c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 8c., buyer June. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13½c.@14c. Lake Freights nominal, inactive; Wheat to Buffalo, 2¾c.@3c.; to Oswego, 6c. Receipts—Flour, 6,500 bbls.; Wheat, 149,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,500 bbls; Wheat, 169,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, O., June 19.—Flour firm, and in fair demand. Wheat a shade better, closing firm; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 28½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 26¼; Extra do., $1 28; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 24½; August, $1 25¼@$1 25¾. Corn in fair demand and firm; High Mixed, spot, 74c.; July, 71½c.; August, 76c.; Low Mixed, 72½c.; Damaged, 61c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2, 59½c.; Michigan, 59c. Freights more active; Wheat to Buffalo, 2¼c.; to Oswego, 5c. Receipts—Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels; Oats, 24,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,000 barrels; Wheat, 62,000 bushels; Corn, 40,000 bushels; Oats, 31,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 19.—Flour firmer; Family, $5 40@$5 50. Wheat steady; Red, $1 20@$1 25. Corn dull at 72c.@73c. Oats dull at 64c.@67c. Rye steady at $1 10. Butter steady. Pork firm; small sales at $18 50 for Mess. Lard nominal. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides held at 11⅛c.@11¼c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c.@11⅜c. Bacon in fair demand; Shoulders, 9c.@9⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅛c.; Clear Sides, 12⅝c. Whisky steady. Hogs quiet at $6 50@$7 for common to good; the bulk of the sales were at $6 65@$6 75; receipts, 660; shipments, 1,000.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 19.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales of 1,200 bbls. Wheat steady; sales of Extra White Michigan at $1 34; No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 17. Corn unchanged. Corn-meal—$33 for Bolted, $32 for Unbolted, ₽ ton. Mill-feed unchanged. Canal Freights—Wheat, 5½c.; Corn, and Rye, 5c.; Oats, 3½c., to New-York; Lumber, $2 20 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—10,500 bushels Wheat, 5,200 bushels Corn, 966,000 feet of Lumber. Canal Shipments—701,000 feet of Lumber.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firmer at $1 17@$1 25. Corn active at 76c.@78c. Oats nominally 68c.@70c. Rye dull at $1 10. Provisions firmer; Pork, $20. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅛c.@8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅝c.@11½c.; Clear Sides, 12c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅛c.@9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅜c.@12½c.; Clear Sides, 12⅞c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13c.@13½c. Lard—Tierce, 14½c.; Kegs, 15¼c. Whisky, $1 15. Bagging firm; in good demand at 14c.@17c.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 19.—Flour steady at $3 75@$6 25. Wheat steady; Red, $1 12@$1 15; Amber, $1 15@$1 20; White, $1 20@$1 25. Corn steady; in ear, 65c.; shelled, 68c.@69c. Oats—Mixed, 63c.; White, 64c. Rye, $1 10@$1 15. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.; Clear Sides, 11⅝c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Hams, 13c.@13½c. Lard—Steam-rendered, 13½c.; Kettle, 15c.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 19.—Cattle quiet; firm; receipts, 700 head; Steers, $3 75@$6 25; Texans, $2 30@$4; Natives, $3@$4 75. Shipments, 4,500 head. Live Hogs active, firm, and 20c.@25c. higher; receipts, 3,200 head; common, $6 60@$6 90; fair to choice, $7@$7 25; inferior to poor, $6@$6 50; market closed firm; all sold. Shipments, 14,000 head. Sheep dull; nominally unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., June 19.—Corn dull, lower, 85c.@90c. Oats easier, 72c.@73c. Lard dull; Tierce quoted 14c.; Keg, 14¾c. Corn-meal held at $4. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York sight, ⅜c. premium; Sterling, $5 71; Gold, 117⅛.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 19.—Live Hogs lower; Shippers, $6@$6 40; Bacon, $6 30@$6 60; Butchers', $6 75@$7; Cattle slow; light demand; liberal supply; sales wholly of Texans; Through Texans, $4@$4 25; Good, $3 37½@$3 75; Medium to Fair, $2 50@$2 75.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 21.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 30½c. Resin quiet and nominally $1 50 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 20 for Hard; $2 10 for Yellow Dip; $3 50 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 75.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 19.—Flour dull; nominal. Corn firm, scarce; 85c.@86c. Oats—Market bare. Lard dull, nominal. Bacon quiet, unchanged.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

MOBILE, June 19.—Cotton steady; Middling, 14⅝c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13[illegible]c.; net receipts, 18 bales; exports coastwise, 25 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 3,282 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 19.—Cotton steady; Middling, 15c.; Low Middling, 14½c.; Good Ordinary, [illegible]; net receipts, 50 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 7,6[illegible] bales.

SAVANNAH, June 19.—Cotton nominal. Middling, 14⅞c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 1[illegible]c.; net receipts, 115 bales; sales, 125 bales; stock, 9,602 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, June 19.—Cotton firm; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 226 bales; gross receipts, 284 bales; exports to France, 2,545 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 53,374 bales.

GALVESTON, June 19.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 68 bales; gross receipts, 71 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,949 bales; coastwise, 210 bales; sales, 125 bales; stock, 13,028 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 19—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93@93⅛; for the account, 93½@93¼. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 106⅝; 1867s, 106⅝; 10-40s, 104¼. Erie Railway Shares, 12½@12¾; do. Preferred, 20.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 11¼@11½.

2:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3½ ₽ cent., which is the same as the Bank of England rate. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 106¾; 1867s, 106¾. Erie Railway Shares, 11½; do. Preferred, 18.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £54,000. Dispatches from Paris quote Rentes at 64f. 52½c.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 22s.@22s. 3d. ₽ cwt.

FRANKFORT, June 19.—United States Bonds, 98⅞ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, June 19—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steadier; Middling Uplands, 7 7-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅝d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive 1-16d. dearer; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July and August, at 7½d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,900 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July and August, at 7 5-16d.; do., do., deliverable August and September, at 7 7-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July and August, at 7⅝d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Cheese, 55s. 6d. ₽ cwt. for the best grades of American. Lard, 56s. 6d.@58s. ₽ cwt. Bacon, 51s. 6d. ₽ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 52s. for Short Clear Middles.

2:30 P. M.—Spirits Petroleum, 8d.@8½d. ₽ gallon.

Evening.—Common Resin, 5s. ₽ cwt.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS—DAY CALENDAR.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 18.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Monday, June 21, 1875: Nos. 33, 37, 22, 45½, 78, 79, 83, and 86.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Third Monday's Motion Calendar will be called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. Demurrers.
7—Wright vs. Williams.
12—O'Donnell vs. Kerr et al.
21—Vose vs. Cowdrey et al.
25—Hoffman vs. Wetmore et al.
Issues of law and fact.
522—The People of the St. of N. Y. vs. The N. Y. and Staten I. Ferry Co.
426—Millard vs. Ferguson et al.
536—Levy et al. vs. Merrill.
275—Devlin et al. vs. Globe M. L. I. Co.
338—Pond's Extract Co. vs. Humphreys S. H. M. Co. et al.
183—Crow et al. vs. Carpenter et al.
486—Shea vs. Shea.
78—Foley vs. Green, &c., et al.
481—Fagan vs. Jardine et al.
120—Steinbach vs. Relief Fire Ins. Co.
431—Feldman vs. Lindow.
21—Mitchell vs. Read.
427—Herrick vs. Smith, Jr.
271—Merton vs. Walker et al.

Nos.
491—Muller vs. Weidman et al.
464—Lyon vs. De Corneau et al.
182—Delaney vs. Maloney.
348—Euke vs. Job.
149—Sink, adm'r, vs. Sink.
362—Van Ranst vs. N. Y. Col. of Vet. Surg.
541—Gedney vs. Finnell et al.
106—Sterne vs. Goepp.
478—Powers vs. Smith et al.
424—Bates, Jr., vs. McGown, et al.
246—Hirsch vs. Hanrahan et al.
195—Hard vs. Sturges et al.
185—Hurlbut vs. Sturges et al.
228—Cuff vs. Dorland.
417—Sturgis, adm'r, vs. Drew, et al.
471—Hotchkiss vs. Burbank et al.
507—Taylor et al. vs. Suckow, &c.
516—Hagan et al. vs. Crow et al.
537—Mutual L. Ins. Co. vs. Smith et al.
543—Dater, ex'r, &c., vs. Morris et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
460—Ocean Nat. Bank vs. Walbridge et al.
1464—Brainard et al. vs. Scott.
1522—Bailey, Receiver, &c., vs. Spofford.
1486—Short vs. The Crossley Co.
1424—Claflin vs. Quimby.
898—O'Brien, Sheriff, &c., vs. Sixth Nat. Bank.
1284—Jessup vs. Smith et al.
1394—Kiersted vs. O'Brien.
1554—Salmon, Executor, &c., vs. Leonard et al.
1128—Viele, by Guardian, vs. Darling et al.
846—Viele vs. Darling.
794—Clemisher vs. Schuyler.
2618—Scott, Administrator, &c., vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
1244—Watson et al. vs. N. Y. Cen. & H. R. R. R. Co.

Nos.
1546—Williams vs. Schermin et al.
1218—First Nat. Bank of Montgomery, Ala., vs. Hill.
1220—Same vs. Same.
1176—Lawrence vs. Cecil.
992—Germania Bank vs. Schafer et al.
1000—Levy vs. Metropolitan Ins. Co.
2802—Levy vs. Greenwich Fire Ins. Co.
1000½—Levy vs. State Ins. Co. of Missouri.
2994—McCabe vs. The Mayor, &c.
3028—Same vs. Same.
3053—Same vs. Same.
3154—Fontana vs. The Mayor, &c.
200—Bridge et al. vs. Frank et al.
882—Continental Nat. Bank vs. Adams et al.
2228—Bryan vs. Comstock, impleaded, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Westbrook, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—Calendar will be called at 11:30 A. M.

Nos.
2780—Greene vs. The Mayor, &c.
1251—Creep vs. Jacoby et al.
1355—Wood vs. The Mayor, &c.
831—Emberson vs. Waddell.
983—Platt, Ass'e, &c., vs. Van Namee.
1219—Schiffer et al. vs. Brummer.
785—Norman, &c., vs. Degnan et al.
949—Bliven et al. vs. Mallory.
1151—Durio, Survivor, &c., vs. Jordan, impl'd.
1547—Hall vs. Robbins.
3185—Du Pasquier vs. Squire.
981—Cunningham vs. Martin et al.
837—Davis, Rec'r, &c., vs. Faut.
689—Keegan et al. vs. Smith et al.
1359—Pollion Survivor, &c., vs. Volkening et al.
2788—The People, &c., ex rel. Floyd vs. Conklin.
1822—Creamer et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
69—Gray et al. vs. Central R. R. Co. of N. J.
1133—Asabahs vs. Clinton Fire Ins. Co.
3039—Freund et al. vs. Imp. & Traders' Nat. Bk.

Nos.
835—Bowman vs. Matthews.
895—Allerton vs. Matthews.
1203—Bullard vs. Bondy et al.
1369½—McGuinness vs. Hotalin.
791½—Conklin vs. Walsh et al.
1247—*Sun* Print. & Pub. Ass'n vs. *Tribune* Ass'n.
3105—Carbonero, Adm'x, vs. Second Av. R. R. Co.
1393—Kierstead vs. Hennings.
1621—Mutual Bk. vs. Griswold.
2204½—O'Brien vs. Browning.
1661—Whiteman vs. Leslie et al.
987½—Dayton, Public Adm'r, vs. Johnson.
323—Ross et al. vs. Mordecai et al.
963—Mackay et al. vs. Belding et al.
2429—Metrop. G. L. Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1443—Reilly vs. Reynolds.
1775—Mer. & Manuf. Bk. vs. Wheeler.
1777—Same vs. Same.
2819—Kelly vs. Bossey.
2981—Taylor, Adm'r, vs. N. Y. Cen. & H. R. R. R. Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Speir, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos. Demurrers.
1—McDonald et al. vs. Frazee et al.
7—Walling vs. The Mayor, &c.
Law and Fact.
42—Elverson vs. Vanderpoel.
30—Pollock et al. vs. Smith.
47—Blackwell et al. vs. Bosshen.
48—Blackwell et al. vs. Brinkman.
49—Smith vs. Touer et al.
6—Parker vs. Harrison.
14—Sinclaire K. M. Co. vs. Retord.
41—Otto vs. Reyeders.

Nos.
37—Schmencke vs. Rupp.
55—— vs. ——.
24—Falk et al. vs. Klein.
21—Crosby vs. Watts.
25—Gouter vs. Wilbur.
50—Clegg vs. Hamel et al.
12—Fitch vs. The Excelsior Mfg. Co. et al.
31—Offinger et al. vs. De Wolf.
51—Horrigan vs. Regan.
35—Morgan vs. Davenport R'way Con. Co.
54—Way vs. Crofutt.
46—Pursell vs. N. Y. Life Ins. & T. Co. et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.
1889—Boller vs. The Mayor, &c.
1041—Darragh vs. McKim.
881—Lewis et al. vs. Manhattan Glove Co.
1109—Jaunsch vs. Kuffner.
1031—Starin vs. Kelly.
1155—Yung vs. Farley et al.
1173—Chiampa et al. vs. Simonet.
1185—Cavanagh vs. Avenue C R. R. C.

Nos.
1247—Schreyer vs. The Mayor, &c.
1239—Copeland vs. Howland.
1261—Jones vs. Rutter.
1269—Butler vs. Jewett.
1275—Beck vs. Lawrence.
585—Stoker vs. B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. Co.
681—Kelly et al. vs. Garrison et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos.
812—Bradbury et al. vs. Johnson.
1082—Mittnacht vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
872½—Berens et al. vs. McNulty.
1126—Jones vs. Bramgan.
1192½—Platt, Assignee, vs. Smith et al.
1194—Hennessy vs. Brennan.
912—Starr, Ad'r, vs. Potts.
876—Brassington vs. Brennan, Sheriff.

Nos.
494—Hemberg vs. Ismay.
1098—Young, Executor, vs. Mason.
698—Medicus vs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
468—Condon vs. Martin, Executrix.
838—Bennett vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
1090—Carroll vs. Fairchild et al.
2084—Ducker et al., Ex'r, vs. Rapp, Adm'r.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.
1959—Keenan vs. The Mayor.
1656—Hogan vs. The Mayor.
1136—Phyfe vs. Olmstead et al.
723—Ludlow vs. Boyce.
1069—Moller vs. Tuska.
739—Latasa vs. Great Western Ins. Co.
2504—Weber vs. The Mayor.
2511—Dornberg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
2538—Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
2464—Lynch vs. The Mayor, &c.
2484—Green vs. Board of Education.
1297—Greer vs. McDonald.
1293—Wagner et al. vs. Jones.
1354—Lilienthal vs. Guardian Mut. Life Ins. Co.
184—Mayer vs. Heywood.
837—Duncan et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
1087—Schwartz vs. Peck.
1093—Davis, Receiver, vs. Brown et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.
1498—Dufrom vs. McDonald.
1471—Petoulski vs. Levy.
1172—Semindinger vs. De Peyster.
1447—Fredecker vs. Underhill.
487—Kiefer vs. Schedd.
523—Johnson vs. Morgan.
1483—Wade vs. Thompson.
1497—McKay, by Guardian, vs. Meyers et al.
1436—Browning vs. Home Ins. Co. of Ohio.
2505—Leinecke vs. Brennan.
2457—Helass vs. Brunges, Administratrix.
775—Taylor vs. B. St. & Fulton F. R. R. Co.

Nos.
1458—Eisner vs. Morgan.
2388—Eagan vs. Walsh.
1505—Reilly, Adm'r, vs. Avenue C R. R. Co.
1510—Kavanagh et al. vs. Adam.
1080—Crowell et al. vs. Jackson.
1468—Draper vs. Rinaldo.
1463—Williams vs. Erie Railway Co.
1442—Jones vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1474—Furst, by Guardian, vs. Second Avenue R. R. Co.
360—Norton vs. Reddington.
1513—Goetze vs. Haggerty.
1264—Georget vs. Peck.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
4100—Benedict vs. Wheat.
3025—Meyer vs. St. John.
2844—Morrow et al. vs. Banaman.
2755—Wehrman vs. Birnbaum.
2997—Fisher vs. Graham.
2545—McCormack vs. Jacob.
2002—Martin vs. Am. Lit. Bureau.

Nos.
1507—Johnson et al. vs. Jackson.
1274—Lind et al. vs. Swoboda et al.
965—Cohen vs. Hickling.
2607—Ogden vs. Haines.
3680—Hunt vs. Doellner.
4078—Russell vs. McKeage.
4402—Noyes vs. Bowes et al.
3094—Raphael vs. Mason.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
2615—Franche vs. Witters.
2498—McCartie vs. Woods et al.
2499—Patterson vs. Woods et al.
2587—Adler vs. Helbig.
4102—Ruland vs. Kline.
4198—Monks vs. Miner.
3324—Dearing vs. Schmaltz
4222—Carpenter vs. Peet.
1938—Feldman et al. vs. Rau.
2500—De Forest et al. vs. Tutt.
2585—Chadbourne vs. Coar et al.
4008—Jessuem vs. Hernstein.
4242—Cornell vs. Dunenhauer.

Nos.
601—Adair vs. Ely.
685—Bailey vs. Wallach et al.
958—Butler vs. St. John.
4993—Haase vs. Hemmer.
4401—Desmond vs. Otis.
4343—Scofield vs. Ferguson, impl'd.
2662—Brown vs. Thurber, et al.
2413—Brown et al. vs. Eno.
2523—Klenen vs. Burchell.
2469—Devlin vs. Pupke et al.
2586—Kaufman vs. Birnbach.
2689—Murtaugh vs. Dows et al.
2839—Venable vs. Richey et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.
3759—Josnez vs. Murphy.
3654—Delamater et al. vs. Morgan.
4018—Bauer vs. Bryant.
4325—Stevenson vs. Rathbun et al.
3092—Wells vs. Lafferty.
3813—Makin vs. Hardenbrook.
3848—Hawkes vs. Johnson.
3901—Brett vs. Burdick.
3959—Lansing vs. Masterson.

Nos.
4016—Hooker vs. Turno.
4348—Mooney vs. Pentland.
4434—Peters vs. Gilbert, impleaded.
3533—Seaman vs. Weeks, impleaded.
1049—Rowe et al. vs. Jewett et al.
2518—Fiske vs. Duffey.
2989—Randall vs. Halliday.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART IV.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
3898—Pettit vs. Garvey.
2764—Dalton et al. vs. Place.
4296—Kappes vs. Boylance.
1158—McGraw vs. King.
1888—Bramsdorf et al. vs. Aronson.
4405—Hedtfelder vs. Fichtner et al.
2684—Hampe vs. Johnson.
2801—Hicks vs. J. M. Horton Ice Cream Co.
877—Adams vs. Harrison.
2766—Hyams vs. Prall.
2979—Bradley et al. vs. Baum.
2791—Sedgwick vs. Conner.
4420—Kehoe vs. Hadfield.
2339—Jones vs. Ferguson.
3419—Curtes et al. vs. Carey, impl'd.
3609—Baer vs. Seymour.
3610—Bruce et al. vs. Peck.
3870—McKinley et al. vs. Dobler.
4204—Irabert vs. Harrison.
4227—Conway et al. vs. Williamson.
4300—Buckwalter vs. Shayne.

Nos.
2263—Ramos vs. Chamberlayne.
2560—Sebastian vs. Rothschild.
2565—Innes vs. Tufts et al.
2673—Hartwig vs. Goebel.
2738—Thompson vs. Roberts et al.
2742—Schofield G. Bar Co. vs. Sherman impl'd.
2791—Sedgwick vs. Conner.
2795—Friedman et al. vs. Friedlander et al.
4476—Flynn vs. Hart.
2803—Bauer vs. Heberlein.
2809—Reed vs. Leeds et al.
2817—Tepfer et al. vs. Duchard.
2827—Wetzler vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. Railroad Co.
2831—Fenian Brotherhood vs. Sulzer.
2981—Graham vs. Rennet.
2855—Van Beuren et al. vs. Deering.
2913—Cain vs. Rowe et al.
2919—Hulin vs. Smith.
3083—Shepherd vs. Moore et al.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Victor Clauson, robbery.
Charles McEvoy, burglary.
Charles Williams, Peter Woods, Joseph Scanlon, Thomas Stafford, burglary.
Joseph Farley, David Callaghan, George Wilson, grand larceny.
Timothy Shea, grand larceny.
Martha Pinkney, grand larceny.
James Young, ——.
Frederick A. Goodall, false pretenses.
James Miller, ——.
John Rielly, cruelty to animals.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Davis, J.

Edward McLoughlin, homicide.

THE LAST DAYS OF M. DE REMUSAT.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes on May 7, apropos of the illness and death of M. De Rémusat:

The last time I saw him was at Chantilly Races, on the 23d of May. He had come with his son, and he told me how disquieted he was about the state of affairs. Some days after, on May 28, he was laid up with an inflammation of the chest, an illness which carried him off in less than nine days. During this time he preserved almost till the last his amiability of disposition and the clearness of his mind. Directly the gravity of his state was known the whole town went from morning till night to learn the daily bulletins published by the doctors. With that kindly disposition for which he was remarkable, he agreed to the wish of a member of his family who was dear to him, and received the visits of several distinguished ecclesiastics who had been summoned to him, with whom he conversed on religious topics, a subject for which he had always a partiality, for it is said that he often used to pass whole nights discussing such questions with Mme. De Lasteyrie, mother of the Deputy, who had a great reputation for knowledge in such matters. As he had never opposed religious belief, these conversations of the last few days caused him no trouble and obliged him to make no recantations. Finding himself somewhat tired the other day with talking during the visit of a priest, he requested the latter to read to him. The priest took the New Testament, and the sick man chose the parable of the sower. As the priest began in French, M. De Rémusat begged him to read in Latin. "I have always been accustomed to read the Gospel in Latin," said he, "and I should not like to change so late in the day." During the first few days he had not taken note of the gravity of his condition, and had told M. Thiers, who daily went to see him, "This will last a long time, perhaps, but I am not so ill as people think." Yesterday, however, he asked his doctor to tell him the truth, and was informed there was no hope. He received the announcement with perfect resignation, and made his last arrangements without anguish or agitation. He lost consciousness toward morning, and died at 7 o'clock.

The funeral ceremony will be held on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, and the body will be buried at Picpus in ground having a dark story attached to it. When the executions of the first revolution began to agitate the populace of Paris, the guillotine was transferred from the Place Louis XVI., or Place de la Revolution, to the Barriere du Trone. The last 1,500 victims were thrown into a common pit, which had been dug in the grounds belonging to the Convent of Picpus. After the return of the *émigrés*, Mesdames De Lafayette, De Montague, and De Grammont, and three others, bought the land and transformed it into a cemetery, where the descendants of these 1,500 victims were to be buried till and inclusive of the fourth generation. The three ladies whom I have named were daughters of the Duchesse d'Ayen, *née* d'Aguesseau. Among the victims were the Maréchale de Noailles, mother of the Duchesse d'Ayen, and the Viscomtesse De Noailles, her sister, and this fact partially influenced the decision of the sisters. M. De Rémusat has this sad right by his mother, born Mlle. De Vergennes, and his wife, formerly Mlle. De Lasteyrie. By a singular coincidence the Democratic Party, which claims M. De Rémusat as their own, will accompany the body to the cemetery in Picpus, on whose tomb-stones are engraved the most aristocratic names of the French nobility.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, June 19.—There has been a fair demand for Wool, but transactions in domestic have been principally confined to California Super and Extra Pulled and Combing and Delaine selections. Fine Fleeces are very little inquired for; 52½c.@53c. ₽ lb. may be considered outside figures for choice old XX and for new XX. A concession on these figures would have to be made. Fine Wools are so dull and unsalable that importers are making preparations to ship more or less Australia to Great Britain. Medium and No. 1 Fleeces that have been sold up to 58c. ₽ lb. for Ohio, would not now bring over 54c.@55c. for old and about 52c. for new. Manufacturers who use these Wools are holding back on account of the scarcity of these grades. Prices have been forced up to high figures, and manufacturers hesitate to purchase them when more abundant supplies are near at hand. The same remarks apply to Combing and Delaine Fleeces. Manufacturers appear to be quite indifferent about securing supplies, and dealers who expected 50c. for Kentucky Combing are disappointed. If forced upon the market now it would not bring over 46c.@47c. ₽ lb., and the bulk of sales for the past week are understood to have been made at 47c. California Wool continues in demand, and some choice Northern clips have been purchased the past week as high as 38c.@40c. This, however, is for a very handsome article, perfectly free and of a year's growth. From 30c.@35c. may be considered a fair quotation for good choice Spring, and any price above these figures is for a fancy article. Upward of 750,000 lb. have been taken by our manufacturers during the past week, and this Wool is going into consumption about as fast as could be expected. Supplies should be forwarded as fast as possible, as our manufacturers prefer to purchase California than pay the high prices asked for new Western, and a good and large assortment is an inducement for large buyers to operate. Sales of the past week embrace Medium, XX, XXX, and above Ohio and Pennsylvania at 51c.@56c.; Michigan Fleeces, 46c.; Western Fleeces, 45c.@48½c.; Washed Combing and Delaine, 56c.@60c.; Unwashed Combing and Delaine, 42c.@50c.; Scoured, 60c.@85c.; Super and X Pulled, 42c.@57c.; California Spring, 21c.@40c.; California Fall, 16c.@23c.; Tub-washed, 55c.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.
Bond st. and Bowery.
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1875.
THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—The Trustees have directed that on and after MONDAY, July 19, interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto.
Interest not withdrawn will be added to and will draw interest as principal. By order,
C. D. BAILEY, Treas. HARRISON HALL, Prest.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
Deposits made on or before July 10, date interest from July 1.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 301 3D AV., CORNER 23D ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL SUMS.
The usual semi-annual interest on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st of JULY will be paid on and after JULY 20.
Money deposited ON OR BEFORE JULY 10 will draw interest from July 1.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, President.
HENRY BRENT, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts., GRAND DISPLAY OF NOVELTIES JUST IMPORTED. PATTERNS with CLOTH MODELS now ready—"Yachting Suit," "The Resolute" for Ladies and Misses, "Sea-Shore," "Baltic," "Croquet," and "Don't Care" TOILETS. Very desirable for these days.

STATIONERY.

ENVELOPES AND WRITING PAPERS.
BERLIN & JONES
ENVELOPE COMPANY AND PAPER WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 134 and 136 William st.,
NEW-YORK.
Have facilities for manufacturing one million envelopes per day with their patent folding and gumming machines, at prices below the average. Liberal discounts to the trade.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHALK, CEMENT, WHITING, FLINTS.—The Northfleet Chalk Quarries, Limited, are prepared to make contracts for the regular supply of Chalk, Cement, Whiting, or Flints of the best quality and in any quantity. The Northfleet Chalk Quarries, Limited, Quarry owners and Cement merchants. City office No. 17 Gracechurch st., London, England.
C. H. TIDBURY, Secretary.

BATHS.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS—No. 12 East 16th st., between Union square and 5th av.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The Big Bonanza—Miss Sara Jewett, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. Frank Hardenberg.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

ROBINSON HALL.—Girofle Girofla—(English Opera Bouffe.)

BOWERY THEATRE.—Dramatic and Variety Entertainment.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer-night Concert under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—Grand Instrumental Concert by 100 performers.

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The Committee on Discipline of Tammany Hall is nominally considering the question whether John Morrissey deserves to be turned out of the regular organization. In reality, it is considering the question whether the regular organization would survive the operation. It is a new study of *Dundreary's* old conundrum about the dog and the dog's tail. In this case, it is doubtful whether the "tail" cannot "swing the dog."

A curious picture of one part of New-York life is given in the account which we publish this morning of the affair in the rocks between Second and Third avenues, and near Forty-third street. In this section there is gathered a rough and lawless population, who enact on a small scale the part of the Modocs in the lava beds. They sally forth from their strong fastnesses to beat and plunder the chance passenger at night, and they defend themselves and each other from the Police with clubs and firearms. Yesterday morning a couple of ruffians from this charming retreat went through nearly the entire programme of the local diversions. They got drunk, robbed and beat a passer-by, got arrested, broke away from the Police, raised a mêlée among their neighbors, whom they called out for a rescue, shattered one policeman's arm with a pistol ball, battered the face of another to a jelly, and wound up with one of them being himself shot and seriously wounded, perhaps fatally—and if the latter, few tears need be shed. Such incidents show that the life of a policeman who does his duty is not wholly an idle or pleasant one.

Bishop Hare, of Niobrara, writes to The Times to urge a few considerations in favor of the Sioux whose reserved rights in the Black Hills country it is sought to set aside. The Bishop makes two strong points in the interests of these people. The first is that the country is valuable to its present tenants for various reasons, though the contrary is asserted by those who want it. And he dissolves the objection so often made that Indians "should not be allowed to obstruct the march of civilization" by showing that the territory is only a few hundred miles in extent, and that this little patch on the map of the Far West is to be wrested from 35,000 Indians, to whom it is now a pitiful remainder. Bishop Hare knows his subject, and we are glad to believe that he reflects the views of many thoughtful and generous people.

It is unfortunate that one of the attempts to ferret out and punish fraud in the Post Office Department should have partially failed by the acquittal of Hinds. This man was accused of defrauding the Government by means of the substitution of bogus bids for service before the final examination of regular bids in the department. He had accomplices, of course, in the employment of the Government, and on their testimony he was to have been convicted, if at all. The jury were obliged to weigh the evidence of persons who were themselves implicated in the crime charged against Hinds. They seemed to consider that insufficient, as they acquitted him. So much of the wholesome lesson of severe punishment as might have followed a conviction is lost.

Political affairs in the "Oriental Republic" of Uruguay are not so well understood in the United States that the justice of the expatriation of the refugees just arrived in the country can be accurately determined. But the proceedings in their case have been peculiar. Accused of political offenses, they were exiled to Cuba. The Cuban authorities, having on hand enough native combustible material, refused to allow them to land. They were accordingly brought to Charleston, S. C. Among these so-called political conspirators are four sons of Gen. Flores, who was President of Uruguay in 1868, and whose Administration was that year overthrown. It will be recollected that three sons of Flores headed the revolt, and that the President was assassinated during the disturbances.

OUR NEW NATIONALITY.

It seems to be agreed by the philosophical politicians, or the political philosophers—call them which we will—that our dreadful war of secession was among the things inevitable. It was sure to come, and the time of its coming was to be determined by a course and concurrence of events which might be retarded or accelerated, but which could not be stayed. This being the case, there is reason for great rejoicing that our day of trial came just when it did, in time for the wounds that it inflicted to heal, and for its sad and bitter memories to be softened and alleviated before the occurrence of the centennial anniversaries of the great days of our long struggle, at first against tyranny and afterward for independent political existence. Had the two recently contending parties not yet taken up arms at the present time, there can be but little doubt that the invitation to join in the celebration of these anniversaries would have been rejected, on one side, at least, in a spirit that would have hastened the coming of the bloody struggle. Had they but just laid down their arms, there would have been a barrier of the same kind, perhaps more insuperable, between those who had a common interest in the great occasions which we are now celebrating and about to celebrate

But now the time is propitious. The disposition of all true hearts, the country over, tends more than ever before toward a strong nationality of feeling, a union which is not a mere fulfilling of a pledge given upon a piece of parchment, but which is rather unity than union; a consciousness of a living fact rather than the formation of a league of federation with an eternal reference to compromise. In one sense, this is because reason has resumed her sway; in another, because feeling is predominant, a higher, purer feeling having taken the place of one lower and more turbid, as well as more turbulent. It might be almost regarded as providential that upon a country which only a few years ago was divided by the fiercest and most desperate feud ever fought on the earth, there comes this succession of great anniversaries at a time when men's hearts are so happily disposed to be swayed by their influences. The spirit with which our Southern fellow-citizens have entered into the celebration of the events which won our common liberties is one of the most gratifying incidents of those celebrations, and also one of the most propitious signs, if not the most propitious sign, of our immediate national unity of feeling. Lexington, Concord, Bunker Hill, and Philadelphia seem about to be again the starting points of an electric chain of feeling which will draw North and South together shoulder to shoulder, never again to be sundered; for the cause of the dreadful severance has been removed forever. The sight of the great captains on both sides of the late war standing side by side on the scenes of those little skirmishes, which were to the contests in which these were leaders, like affairs of out-posts, or a collision of pickets, but which had such momentous consequences for the world, not only touches our hearts deeply, but is a pledge for our national unity in a peaceful, happy, and prosperous future. The Southern troops—who we cannot say paid us the compliment of coming on to assist in these celebrations, for that would imply that the events celebrated were ours in some other sense than in having merely by chance taken place on our soil, but who cheered us by taking as representative men their proper and rightful place on these occasions—cannot but have seen that the demonstrations of welcome and of respect which they received were no mere formal courtesy or ebulitions of shallow sentimentality; they were earnest pledges of brotherhood and of unity now and forever. They will not be forgotten on either side; and their effect, deepened by the interesting occasions on which they were offered, will be lasting and beneficent.

Nor can there be any doubt that the working of some such agency was needed among us, not only now but heretofore. Boastful as we used to be of our Union and our Constitution, the sentiment of a genuine nationality, we now begin to see, was not really very strong among Americans. We were rather associates for common purposes of profit and pleasure than fellow-countrymen, feeling no need of a paper bond of copartnership, and conscious of a national identity inherited with our birth. We presented the rare instance of a people more homogeneous in blood and language (we speak of the generation before the war) than any other of like numbers known to history, and who yet, while living under the same Government and presenting to the outside world the semblance of a nation, were largely without that almost undefinable but always unmistakable spirit which makes a people one—the sentiment of nationality. The only obstacle to this unity and to a perfect likeness of social and political forms and habits was removed by the war; and now the sacred and thrilling memories of the past, when the fathers of both parties to that war fought together in the cause of what Washington then called "our common country," come to give impulse to the sentiment which is ready to spring up, to grow, and to spread its benign influence throughout the land. Let us celebrate these anniversaries with a great, but a tempered and a thankful, joy.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

During this season of College Commencements we shall hear a great deal of the necessity for a profounder scholarship, a higher culture, and while much of the demand will be rather vague and rhetorical, it will yet have value as evidence of the truth which, in one way or another, all recognize, that intellectual work is the highest human achievement, and the best developed man is he whose brain is most bountifully furnished, most healthy and vigorous. The general result will be one concerning which there will be little disagreement, but the working plans, if we may be allowed the expression, will be as varied as the character and habits of the speakers. Whether education should be classical or scientific or literary or practical, or whether, indeed, the self-educated man is not the best educated, will be left, when the Summer vacation comes, about where it was left last Summer. The student, in love with books, or having taken science for his mistress, will be inspired with a desire for a deeper and broader culture; the multitude will still, as ever, inquire how shall we get on in the world? What shall we eat, and what shall we drink, and wherewithal shall we be clothed?

Higher culture is not only well enough; we can have none too much of it; and there is no danger that this generation, or any of its near successors in our country, will neglect the duties of ordinary life in the pursuit of learning. It would be well if we had more students, not only in our colleges, but out of them, more persons who devote their lives to the examination of the problems which are to be solved not by chance, but by thought. Prof. Tyndall, when in this country, as our readers remember, urged the great service that wealth could render by making provision for the support of those who would give their lives to the investigation of truth in every field of observation, and such a dedication of wealth would make the giver the benefactor of mankind. The real progress made by the race is the work of a few men, and their number might be enlarged if men of genius, who are seldom men of wealth or freed from the exacting labors necessary to support life, were offered the leisure and opportunity required to work out the laws of nature, and the right relations of humanity to the universe it inhabits.

But here the question recurs, What is the higher culture which is to bless mankind? Scholarship is not culture. Knowledge is not culture. To say that they are is much like saying that brick and mortar and timber are a house. It is well to know many things; it is vastly better to know the uses of a few things. It is an old truth that a few books mastered are a great deal better than many books read. The man of one idea—and he usually comes in for a large share of ridicule and sneers—is, if he has brains, oftener than otherwise the man who leads the people to a higher development. Frequently the man esteemed crazy in his brooding over a single thought is he who finds out the truth that marks a step in civilization, some invention or discovery that instantly lifts the race into what seems a new world. If progress in this direction is what is meant by the demand for a higher culture, then, certainly, we cannot have too much of it.

We suspect, however, that this kind of culture is not what is meant always when we are told that this generation is too superficial, and needs an infusion of learning and learned men. It is culture in its æsthetic aspect that is praised, something that is sublime and beautiful, and not the culture that is useful. In fact, those who demand it generally denounce utilitarianism as mean and selfish, and quite unworthy of a being with an intellect and a soul, and an imagination that wanders though the universe. The miserly desire to accumulate wealth from a mere love of it is base and sordid enough, no doubt, and deserves all the hard names that the scholar, in his fine enthusiasm, can bestow upon it; but how much better is he who never turns his learning to account except for his own gratification, who shuts himself up with his books and his rhapsodies, and looks down loftily upon him who is at work to multiply the enjoyments of the poor, or to make the miner's pursuit less perilous, or to rescue the slave from an ownership that is destroying him body and soul? The sculptor, who shapes his marble into a thing of beauty which is to be a joy forever has gratified his own taste, and has helped to educate and gratify a taste among all lovers of the beautiful, but the service he has done his kind is certainly no higher—to say no more of it—than that which invents the safety lamp, or the steam-engine, or cheapens bread, or gives an education in the commonest branches of knowledge to the children of the poor.

To our apprehension, the higher education is not that which brings an acquaintance with many languages or many things, but that which gives the student an insight into the relations of things, and the books, and the studies, and the teachers that will do most to open the eyes of the scholar give him the best instruction and do him the highest service. There are many schools out of which a student brings fragments of knowledge whose relations and uses he never finds out; or, if they happen to fit each other, they are yet of no more real service than the pieces of a Chinese puzzle, furnishing amusement, occupation, entertainment, but having in them no higher element. Such education is not seldom mischievous, for it begets conceit, and often contempt for anything better, and the man would be better off without it. It is the useless *impedimenta* of a campaign, and the real soldier very soon leaves it behind, and fights his battle much more satisfactorily without it. It is obvious enough that this better education must be largely scientific, and must also be what is sometimes called practical, although that will not prevent it from being, but rather makes it necessary that it should be, philosophical. The culture that will bring in the era of studying to find out things, instead of studying merely to remember things, will be the education through which civilization will make its only desirable progress.

TRAVELING AND VARIETY.

Most of the people who expect to take a Summer tour this season regard, as a matter of course, the variety afforded by change of scene as one of the principal sources of the pleasure and benefit to be derived from their journey. Variety is universally recognized as an essential element—we might almost say *the* essential element—in the enjoyment of traveling. To speak of a pleasure trip without this quality would be scarcely less than a direct contradiction of terms.

But although this element is so important to the enjoyment of traveling, there seems to be everywhere a determined effort to neutralize it. One great object of all the arrangements for the accommodation of tourists appears to be to make everything as monotonous as possible. To have every hotel built and conducted as exactly like every other hotel as circumstances will in any way permit, and every railroad car, (with the single exception of the distinction between palace cars and those not designed for regal purposes,) constructed and furnished like every other railroad car, is evidently regarded as a most important point to be achieved. Everywhere the traveler goes, he finds the same breakfasts, the same dinners, the same suppers, the same waiters, the same dining-rooms, the same bedrooms, the same parlors, and the same huge piles of the same kind of huge trunks; the same plush car seats with the same dust on them, the same car windows of much obscured transparency, the same silent passengers, one-half of them with no expression at all on their faces and the other half looking as if they wondered what so many people came there for, or for that matter, what they themselves came for; the same conductors with the same punches; the same asthmatic puffing of the locomotive as it starts and the same frequent and fearful shriek; the same sleeping-cars and the same delicious atmosphere in them at about 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning; the same smashing of baggage, and the same dignified reserve on the part of ticket agents and other railroad officials when asked to communicate the slightest information in regard to the time of the trains or the connection with other roads.

We do not speak of this monotony in the arrangements all over the country for traveling by way of finding fault with hotel proprietors and railroad companies. Their action in this respect is, for the most part, simply a compliance with the demands of the public. The people who travel will not, as a general rule, go anywhere where the hotels, cars, and everything else are not of the regulation pattern. Indeed, much of this monotony is on account of the same causes which produce, in many of the other appliances of modern civilization, a tendency to uniformity. An invention or contrivance which is—or is supposed to be—the best that can be devised for a particular purpose is sure to be extensively imitated. A familiar illustration of this principle is afforded by fashions in dress. The families of farmers in remote rural districts now often get the latest styles as promptly as people in large cities. But however unavoidable much of the sameness in traveling arrangements may be, the necessity for it renders the want of variety thus produced none the less irksome. Even supposing our hotels and railroad cars to be so perfect that any deviation from the standard created by them is a fault, yet the circumstance that they are all so much alike is one which unavoidably tends to detract from the interest of a pleasure tour, on the same principle that however amusing a story may be, it becomes somewhat wearisome after hearing it from the lips of the same individual two or three times a week for several years.

To people who cannot stay at any but first-class hotels, or ride comfortably in anything but parlor-cars, we have nothing to recommend as a remedy for the monotony of our present style of traveling. But for those who can dispense with some of the "comforts" afforded by fashionable routes, there is a great deal of not only interesting but instructive variety to be obtained. The ordinary tourist in these days observes little of the country through which he passes, except a few striking points of scenery, and sees scarcely more of the people than a passenger in an Atlantic steamer does of the fish in the ocean. And the monotony of Summer travel is, notwithstanding all the new lines opened, increasing rather than diminishing. Indeed, what is called the establishment of a new route is sometimes nothing more nor less than the obliteration of the principal features of variety which that route formerly presented. First-class hotels and fast trains often render commonplace a trip which was incomparably more enlivening and interesting before the unostentatious accommodations and slow modes of conveyance of former days were displaced by more showy structures and more rapid methods of locomotion.

"BUMMERS."

The parks, or open squares, of New-York are provided with seats that are supposed to furnish rest for the weary. Just now that class may be described as large and well-defined. The observant passenger who goes through Union square, Washington square, or Madison square, on any of these brilliant cool days of June, will find all of the shady seats occupied. The benches that stand out in the blaze of the noon-day sun are the only ones available for the casual citizen who has a moment to smoke his cigar and look at the fountain—juiceless or otherwise—in the centre of the little park. Every comfortable seat is occupied from sunrise to sundown. The sitters are numerous, but of one type. They are usually seedy, battered, unwholesome, and unshaven. Sometimes his broken clothing is looped and windowed to a point of indecency. These wrecks, some of them young and hearty, and only a few of them old and feeble, sit in the shade all day. They doze away the working hours; perhaps toward night they rouse themselves reluctantly and go forth to solicit "a bite of something to eat" at basement doors. In the early dawn you may see them washing themselves at the drinking fountains, as cheery and chipper as the sparrows with whom they blithely dispute the right to be first at the water-pool. "Well, how do you find things?" asked a wayfarer of one of these early birds who had slept on the benches or the grass through the night. "Pretty rough, Cap'; pretty rough, 'specially these cold nights, when the sky is like a wet coverlid over a feller." Another, wringing out his ragged bandana and mopping his touzled head, said, "It ain't so bad, 'cept for the cops, who wake you up slapping the soles of your feet with a locust and telling you to move on. Move on? I am a-movin' on, but I don't get nowhere."

These are the full-grown, brawny men, who sleep in the shade in Summer, drowse away the beautiful day, and vex the souls of the watchmen of the night who are ordered to keep the parks and doorways clear of "bummers." These are the men who in Winter live at soup-houses and on charitable folks, and find their warmest welcome at the station-house. As the reed-bird of the Carolinas becomes the bob-o-link of the North, so these vagabonds are "tramps" when they unwillingly get out among the farms of New-York and New-England. They are not all foreigners, by any means; a census of these spiritless loungers would show that a fair proportion of them are of American birth—strange as this may appear. Talk with them, and you will find them hopeless, aimless, and utterly broken. Some of them have had an occasional job as waiter in a restaurant, or driving a cart or car, or in the street-cleaning force, or as "big-pipe" men. Now they are out of work. They live as the birds live, and they sleep as the birds do, or with vagrant animals among the hay bales and lumber piles of the wharves. They do not like to go away from the City. If they do, it is only for a short time. There is a mysterious fascination about the great City that draws them back speedily. They hate the dull content of the country; they like to be where "things are going on;" and a runaway team, a street fight, or a military parade is enough to awaken the most inert mass of them from the Park benches where they lie and doze the livelong day.

It is common for us to say that the vast spaces of this continent cry out for laborers; that the country is lying waste for want of men to come in and occupy. Many of the Western States organize costly machinery to induce immigration. They send to Europe to intercept intending emigrants, and offer inducements to unfix the minds of hardy peasants who would otherwise be contented with their lot in the Old World. Yet here in New-York, where all the lines of travel, industry, and information centre, thousands of stalwart men idle away the long Summer and shiver through the Winter. We do not pretend to offer any explanation of this anomaly. We can only point out its existence, and ask why, in all the range of humanitarian beneficence, something is not done to correct it. It must needs be, we suppose, that drones shall exist. There are few families so alert and self-sustaining that they have no "lame duck," no "weak brother," to be carried along by the rest. But the weak brothers—the "dead-beats" of our society—increase very rapidly. The sight of numberless lounging-places filled with habitual loafers is not wholesome or encouraging. We are already beginning to wrestle with the problem of pauperism, which has so long puzzled our relatives across the Atlantic. With our lax form of Police Government and inoperative Vagrant act we have an element of waste, disorder, and possible crime that needs early attention. Some of these poor fellows who lodge on park benches and hay bales might be rescued from lives of mendicancy or wickedness. Some are clean gone in shiftlessness. But the whole mass is a nuisance and an offense. The safety of society demands that it be abated.

OBJECT TEACHING IN FINANCE.

Mr. Bernard Cracroft, of London, has recently issued some specimen sheets of a very elaborate and, in its way, very valuable work, which is nothing less than a series of pictures of the condition of the Bank of England for every week of the past thirty years. No one who has not seen one of these specimen sheets can imagine the amount of labor that has been bestowed upon the task, or the extreme ingenuity and skill which have been employed. The weekly returns of the Bank of England are, when properly interpreted, the key to the financial condition of England, and reflect at all times great light upon that of the entire modern commercial world. The Bank of England is the central depot of the funds of the business community of England; and though only a small part of the total deposits of the kingdom are made in it, yet it is in receipt of the bankers' reserves, which bear a most important relation to the total deposits. In addition to the importance of the bank from this cause, is that derived from the fact that its depositors are themselves lenders to a great portion of the remainder of the world. How much the Bank of England, therefore, may have in its possession, in what shape its funds may be, what proportion they may bear to its liabilities, are always facts of the utmost interest to the students of finance, and to all business men whose operations are at all extended.

Mr. Cracroft has undertaken to present to his readers a chart which will show at a glance the course of every principal element in the bank returns in each week of each year, since the passage of the famous Bank act of 1844. Each year has a chart of its own. The specimen chart is for 1873, which is of special interest to Americans, as it includes the great panic in our country, which began Sept. 17. The letter-press of Mr. Cracroft's sheet presents, first, a summary of the principal financial and commercial events of the year, such as the final payments of the French indemnity; a rise in pig-iron to a point fifty per cent. above the average of twenty-eight years; a rise in coal to a point seventy-five per cent. above the average for twenty years; the stock market collapse in Vienna; the short wheat crop of twenty per cent. to thirty per cent. in England and France; the great financial crisis in the United States; the advance of the bank rate to seven per cent. in June and nine per cent. in November, and the brief but sharp monetary crisis in London. This is the skeleton which Mr. Cracroft fills out quite clearly in a distinct recital, which he calls the "Chronology of the Year." Then follow a record of alterations of the bank rate; a comparison of the bank returns for 1844 and 1873, and an explanation of the plate itself, which is, after all, the most important and interesting portion of the publication.

It would be difficult to describe the plate at all satisfactorily. In general it may be said to consist of fifty-two upright columns, divided horizontally by 168 parallel lines. The space thus divided is crossed by twelve lines of distinct color and design, each line showing the condition of some one element of the bank returns during each week of the year. These lines also include the course of the price of consols and that of the price of "corn," or, as we should say in this country, wheat. This arrangement gives a mathematically correct pictorial representation of the facts of the year, and enables the reader to compare the courses of two related events with the utmost ease, clearness, and precision. The two lines which are nearest straight are those which represent the price of consols and the amount of Government securities in the bank. The consols line rises gently from January to June, as the interest accumulates, then drops in a week from 94¼ to 91¾; rises again for six months, and once more drops to almost exactly the point of starting. The Government securities line is perfectly straight, except a curious curve down and back between the 15th of October and the 3d of December. All the other elements of the returns vary considerably. The bank rate starts at five per cent., drops in four weeks to three and one-half, runs on a dead level for eight weeks, rises one-half per cent. and runs level for six weeks longer, then in two weeks climbs to six per cent., in three weeks more advances to seven, and gradually in the next three months drops to three per cent.; at this point the American panic is met, and the rate climbs a perfect stairway, reaching in eight weeks the very high point of nine per cent., and dropping again in three weeks to four and one-half per cent. The two great advances which the chart impresses vividly on the mind are contemporaneous with, and due to, the panic in Vienna and that in the United States. In this connection, also, nothing could be more striking than the manner in which the course of the bank reserve is opposed to that of the bank rate. It is easy enough to say that when the bank had least cash it asked the highest rate for the use of it; but the course of the two gilt lines across Mr. Cracroft's chart is a vivid illustration of the principle.

We shall not undertake to follow any of the details of this singularly laborious work. We trust we have said enough to indicate its peculiar value. We have no hesitation in recommending it to all engaged in financial studies, and particularly to those colleges having a chair of political economy. To the latter it is indispensable. The cost of the work, which requires 180 lithographic stones, is likely to far exceed the returns from it. The whole work is prepared, though only the specimen sheet is printed. It is issued by Mr. Edward Stanford, publisher, No. 55 Charing Cross, London.

INDIANS' RIGHTS.

A LETTER FROM BISHOP HARE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The recent visit of a large delegation of Sioux chiefs and head men to New-York will, perhaps, gain for a few words of appeal a hearing which, under other circumstances, I might not hope to get. I should not presume to seek it but that residence among the Sioux, and frequent trips through the Indian country as a Missionary Bishop of the Episcopal Church, and two journeys into the vicinity of that part of the country known as the Black Hills, have made me familiar with some facts that may not be generally known.

These Sioux chiefs represent a people numbering about 35,000, who in the past have been among the fiercest of the meat-eating tribes of the Northwest. The chiefs are all of them famous themselves for prowess in past years upon the war-path. They accepted some years ago, however, treaty relations with our Government, and may be said, all things considered, to have observed in a commendable degree the obligations then assumed. They stand, therefore, midway between the Northern Sioux, some 10,000 in number, who yet maintain an attitude of utter independence, and those Sioux on the Missouri River who have begun to erect houses, till the ground, and wear the white man's dress, and who have been gathered into schools and churches, and have learned to read and write.

No one who has mingled among the Sioux Indians can doubt that, however far short of his wishes their present condition may be, it is strikingly advanced to what it was a few years ago. Civilization has been effecting slow but real victories; missions have been advancing; children are being gathered into schools; and Christian women engaged in the mission work are to-day living undisturbed in districts where, but five years ago, few white men, except squaw men, would have dared to show their faces.

But, unfortunately for the trust and quiet which such efforts engender, and in which they flourish, the Sioux, like Naboth in sacred history, and the poor man in Nathan's parable, own something very dear to them which a more powerful neighbor covets. It is the country known as the Black Hills of Dakota. The Indians' attachment to it is a passion. And well it may be, for this district is the kernel of their nut, the yelk of their egg. While the rest of their reservation is "a dry and thirsty land where no water is," this hill country is reported as abounding in "fountains and wells that spring out of valleys and hills." While many of the streams outside of these hills I know to be in Summer nauseously tepid, turbid, and alkaline, the streams in the Hills are said to be even in the hottest weather deliciously cool and always sweet and crystal clear. While most of the rest of their land is sun-baked and blasted by scorching siroccos, these hills are reported as attracting frequent showers. While much of the rest of their land is utterly denuded of all soil and the famous "*mauvaises terres*" or bad lands of Dakota occupy large stretches of it, the soil of the valleys in these hills is reported to be rich and deep and carpeted with grass and flowers; and while much of the rest of their reserve is utterly treeless, and the traveler seeks in vain, as I know by experience, for wood enough to heat water to make a cup of coffee with, these hills are well covered with elm and oak and pine. In the opinion of four gentlemen, all of them familiar with the country, with whom I conversed a few days ago, the timber (the only fuel for the Indian in a climate where the Winters are long and the mercury ranges from ten degrees to forty degrees below zero for weeks together) will, at the present rate of consumption, have all disappeared in less than ten or fifteen years. Manifestly, no one needs this tract of land so much as its present possessor, its rightful owner.

But what rights has an Indian? Three years ago an expedition was projected and partially organized in Dakota for the purpose of seizing upon this territory. Happily the Executive, in this instance, acted with great decision. A proclamation was issued warning evil-disposed persons of the determination of the Government to prevent the outrage, and troops were set in motion to deal effectively with the marauders. Thus checked, rapacity slumbered until a year ago, when a military expedition having penetrated the Black Hills and inflamed our cupidity with stories of its wealth, bands of reckless adventurers began to invade the Sioux country—thus far, thank God, only to be captured by the military. Many others hover on its borders; our cities, from the Missouri to the Atlantic, are placarded with "Gold! Gold! Gold! Ho! for the Black Hills." And the excitement and the pressure are so great that even the President of the United States, to whom I would pay a grateful tribute as the tried friend of the Indian, thinks it wise to succumb and to try and direct the storm which he cannot resist, and is obliged, with other friends of the Indians, in the effort to see that the evil is done as gently as possible, to play what may seem to some the rôle of *particeps criminis.*

The only plea which the proposed effort to obtain this country from the unwilling Indians can make with any force is this, that civilization having driven the game from the plains, the Indians have become dependent for their food on the bounty of the white man's Government, and that being "beggars" they must not be "choosers." Whether this apology will avail in view of all that the white man has already taken away from the Indian, let the kind and just determine.

The other plea under which the proposed effort seeks cover, viz, that barbarism has no right to hold back vast areas of land from the tillage of the needy settler, is, in this case, entirely without point. The chief sinners in this line are not Indians, but white speculators, who have bought up land and hold it by the ten thousand acres, to the exclusion of the needy. And, in the next place, it is an entire mistake to suppose that the area occupied by these Sioux Indians is vast. Their reservation proper, adding in the neutral lands which bound it on the south and west, is only about four hundred miles square. Their reservation proper is not two hundred and fifty miles square. Of this, as I have shown, a large portion is an utterly inhospitable waste. In God's name, I ask, may not the Sioux, who number some 35,000 souls, enjoy the occupation of the pitiful remainder? That they will willingly surrender it, driven to the wall as they already are, is, I fear, a fond hope. But if they will, manifestly we should be prepared to pay them so liberally and judiciously that the loss of this part of their land shall redound to their good. As, however, these Indians are a brave and warlike people, as they love their homes passionately, and as all the past has revealed to them that the white man has no pity, we should not be surprised if, insisting now on buying with money what the Indian does not wish to sell, we drive him to frenzy, our covetous enterprise end in massacre, and we pay for the Indian's land less in money than in blood.

WILLIAM H. HARE,
Missionary Bishop of Niobrara.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 18, 1875.

THE HAYDEN SURVEYS.

In *Nature* of the date of June 3, is the following paragraph, which shows the estimate placed on our Government publications in England:

"One of the most important of the many valuable United States Government documents published during a few months past, is the Annual Report of the United States Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories, for 1873, as prepared by Dr. Hayden, being a volume of 730 pages, profusely illustrated with plates and sections, and exhibiting the physical geography, the sectional geography, the mining, and the natural history of the country."

WASHINGTON.

THE POST OFFICE CONTRACT SWINDLERS.

MISERABLE FAILURE OF THE PROSECUTION—BLUNDERING INCOMPETENCY OF THE LAW OFFICERS—HINDS ACQUITTED, AND THE TRIALS PROBABLY ENDED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, June 20.—The trial of Hinds on the charge connecting him with the Post Office contract frauds ended yesterday in his acquittal. The jury was not out more than five minutes. The charge of the Judge was exceedingly fair, and it was regarded by the prosecutors as favorable to their side. He instructed the jury that Channell was an official of the Government, and that the offense for which Hinds was indicted was therefore punishable under the law; that the jury had only to determine whether the evidence against Hinds was sufficient to prove the allegations of the prosecution. Nobody doubts their truth, and it seemed impossible for the jury to doubt them; but still it is true that the act of bribery rested upon the uncorroborated testimony of accomplices equally if not more guilty. The jury was of course free to convict on such testimony, but evidently thought it unfair for Hinds alone to bear the consequences of the crimes of all the parties to the transaction. It would not be difficult to show that the prosecution has been a series of blunders, but it would not be so easy to fix the responsibility. Several other indictments pending will not be tried at this term. It must be regarded as very unfortunate that in the first onset against the fraudulent Post Office contractors the department has met with defeat.

THE EXPENSES AND ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

In the statement of the condition of the Treasury printed in The Times of last Friday, one fact of considerable importance in estimating the surplus of receipts over expenditures during the next fiscal year was omitted. The appropriations are about $7,000,000 less for next year than for this. The expenditures for the current year will be about $276,000,000; for next year they will not, so far as can now be foretold, exceed $268,000,000 or $270,000,000. The estimated receipts for next year were $293,000,000, and it is now regarded certain that they will be at least $6,000,000, and probably $12,000,000, more than was originally estimated, with the business of the country generally in no better condition than during this year. That the surplus of receipts over expenditures will redeem the sinking fund bonds is as certain as any event in the future can be. The estimates of the department are based on experience in the past, and not on hopes of the future, though the hope that there will be some revival of business does not seem wholly unreasonable. Judge Kelley's predictions of bankruptcy are, on the contrary, based on a theory which seems to have been evolved by some method unknown to ordinary reasoners, and which at best is a mere guess. It is a convenient theory for stock jobbers, and they make the most of it.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CLERICAL FORCE AND WORK OF THE PENSION BUREAU.

A few weeks ago the Commissioner of Pensions appointed Deputy Commissioner Lockey, Assistant Chief Clerk Weeks, J. P. Scott, and O. P. G. Clark, first, to make a careful and thorough investigation as to the condition of the work now pending before the bureau; second, to ascertain the kind, amount, and quality of work performed by each clerk and employe; third, to classify the force of the office, and report the number of employes necessary to perform the work; and fourth, to ascertain the exact number of females necessary to be employed by each division. After a careful examination and consolidation of the forces the committee have been enabled to increase the present force of examiners nearly one-third, and correspondingly to advance the work now before the office. Every claim filed at the office must first go to the examiners, and all the other clerks take the work up after them, so that an increase of this branch of the office will forward the entire work in proportion to the increase. As the examiners' work is over seven years in arrears, the advantage of this plan of consolidation will readily be seen.

AN OLD MINE CLAIM IN NEW-MEXICO.

The Commissioner of the Land Office yesterday decided the Ortez Mine grant, in the Os Mountains, near Santa Fé, New-Mexico. The original claim was first filed in December, 1833, and claimed a grant of 69,458 acres. The Commissioner says that a careful examination of the law shows that the claimants had no valid title, the one which they acquired being obtained upon the recommendation of the Surveyor General of New-Mexico, which was afterward confirmed by Congress, in which a clause was incorporated whereby the United States relinquishes its claim, without injury to any other claimant. Were it not for this act of confirmation by Congress the Commissioner would feel justified in deciding adversely to the whole claim. Under the circumstances, he has ordered a new survey, starting from the same points, but which reduces the areas just one-half. The Surveyor of New-Mexico has been notified of the decision, and sixty days have been allowed for an appeal to be taken.

THE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION AND THE EMPLOYERS.

A meeting of Columbia Union was held last night to consider the request of employers for a reduction of wages to approximate the scale ruling the other cities. The committee reported, by a majority of nine, against any change, two being in the minority. The vote was adopted amid much confusion, caused by the votes of the men in the Government office who were present in a preponderating force. The foreman of the *Star* office, who advocated a reduction, said the prices now ruling could not be maintained, and that if the reduction was not made the *Star* would "rat" its office on Monday or Tuesday, as he had on yesterday been introduced to his successor in the foremanship.

ACQUITTAL OF HINDS, THE ALLEGED POSTAL CONTRACT SWINDLER.

Jerome J. Hinds, charged with bribing Frank S. Channel, a clerk in the Post Office Department, in connection with the fraudulent mail bids, has been acquitted. It is not known whether the Government will prosecute Hinds on the other cases against him or not, though it is thought that, this being one of the strongest cases, and failing to convict, a *nolle prosequi* will be entered concerning them. Of all the parties concerned in the mail-bid frauds, (Kettle being the principal,) Hinds was the only one indicted, the others appearing as witnesses against him.

TELEGRAPH TOLLS CHARGED THE GOVERNMENT.

Postmaster General Jewell is expected to return to Washington on Saturday next. As soon as practicable thereafter, he will invite the Presidents of the three principal telegraph companies to meet him here for consultation with a view to obtaining a reduction in the present telegraph rates charged the Government. The Government now pays one cent per word, including addresses and signatures, for a circuit of 250 miles. In some instances, the addresses being counted, this brings the rates to a price even greater than those charged to private individuals for single messages, and it is therefore the intention of the Postmaster General to ask for a modification of this arrangement. The meeting will probably take place the coming week unless his return is delayed beyond his present intention.

THE CONTRACTS FOR NAVY-YARD SUPPLIES.

The contracts for supplies to the navy-yards throughout the country, bids for which were opened in the Bureau of Construction and Repair a few days ago, will be awarded this week, the list of lowest bidders now being before the Secretary of the Navy for approval. The sum total of these contracts is between $300,000 and $400,000.

THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.

Mr. Snelling, of Pennsylvania, has, at the instance of Senator Cameron, been appointed Deputy Commissioner of Customs, the appointment to take effect on the 1st of July.

VETO OF A CANAL BILL.

GOV. TILDEN DISAPPROVES THE EXTRAORDINARY REPAIRS BILL.

REASONS FOR REFUSING HIS SIGNATURE—A LARGE AMOUNT OF UNNECESSARY EXPENDITURES—EXTRAORDINARY REPAIRS UNCONSTITUTIONAL—CORRUPT CANAL LEGISLATION AND PRACTICES—OBJECTIONABLE BILLS SIGNED AND THE REASONS FOR DOING SO.

ALBANY, June 20.—The Governor has given the following reasons for disapproving of the bill for extraordinary canal repairs:

Assembly Bill No. 560—Entitled "An act to authorize the construction of work upon the canals of this State."

Not approved.

This bill was originally entitled "An act to authorize a tax of three-fifths of a mill per dollar of valuation of the year 1875, for the construction of new work upon, and extraordinary repairs of the canals of this State." Not only was the title changed, but everything of the original bill, except the enacting clause was stricken out, and the provisions of the present bill substituted. As it now stands, the bill provides for the expenditure of forty-one different sums of money, for the objects and purposes in the several items specified. It commands that those payments shall be made "out of the gross receipts of the canals for the fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1875." No other means of payment is provided. The clause imposing a tax is omitted. This revolution in the structure, nature, and effect of the bill has given rise to difficulties evidently not contemplated by its framers. All the items of expenditure are either for objects known in our canal legislation as ordinary repairs, or for objects known as extraordinary repairs, including payments for past work.

THE ORDINARY REPAIRS ITEMS UNNECESSARY.

The items for ordinary repairs are unnecessary. The Appropriation bill for those purposes provides $1,259,150. It had been cut down to $1,109,150. A separate item of $150,000 was added—"a further sum," as the bill states, "or so much thereof as may be necessary, for retrunking the upper and lower Mohawk Aqueduct, and concreting and otherwise repairing the sixteen locks in the eastern division of the Erie Canal." I obtained the best information I could as to this proposed work, and came to the conclusion that a much smaller expenditure, which could be made out of ordinary repairs, would suffice for the present; but the Commissioner felt so much anxiety in respect to these important structures, and I had such reliance on his prudence and economy in using only so much of the fund provided as should be necessary, that I yielded my judgment to his wishes, and abstained from striking out this item.

It left the ordinary repair bill larger in amount than, in my opinion, would be sufficient, if wisely and faithfully expended, to keep the canals in good condition and even to increase their efficiency for the fiscal year from Oct. 1, 1875, to Sept. 30, 1876.

I do not think, therefore, that the outlay for ordinary repairs ought to be extended by a second bill for the purposes amply provided for in the first bill. There is not the least risk of harm to the interests of the State even if any extraordinary emergency should happen requiring a larger provision for ordinary repairs. The expenditures under these appropriations do not begin until Oct. 1. They include but two months of navigation out of the seven which form the fiscal year. On the opening of the canals in May, 1876, according to the usual experience, about one-half of the provision for the ordinary repairs will remain unexpended. In the meantime another session of the Legislature will have given ample opportunity to provide for any contingency now unforeseen.

VIOLATIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The items which are in the nature of extraordinary repairs, and the few other items which provide for the payment of money to individuals, are subject to a more grave and an insurmountable objection. They are, in terms, a plain violation of the Constitution. They are in direct conflict with its provisions for the sinking funds to pay the canal debts, and would be a breach of the faith of the State. It may be suggested that this bill should be construed as if it had read that these payments shall be made out of any surplus that may exist of the "gross revenues of the canals" after the payments into the sinking fund shall have been made. The answers to this suggestion are: First, the bill would then be completely illusory and deceptive, and would lead to mischiefs to the private parties depending on it and to the State. It is not within the range of possibility that the canal revenues for the fiscal year 1875-6 shall be equal to the legislative appropriations for connection, superintendence and ordinary repairs, and the Constitutional appropriations for the sinking funds. There will be no surplus out of which any payments can be made. All provisions contemplating such surplus will be a mere sham! Secondly, the language of the bill clearly contradicts any such construction. The payments are directed to be made "out of the gross receipts of the canals." They authorize the money to be taken for their payments before the payments into the sinking funds. They exclude any idea of waiting for a surplus. The Canal Auditor would undoubtedly refuse to make these payments according to the terms of the bill. But the Legislature ought not to create a necessity for him to import into the bill language which they have not chosen to put there, or to require him to make payments which the constitution forbids. It ought not to enact as a law what, by its manifest import, is a violation of the fundamental law. The Constitution of 1846 had its origin in the purpose of the people to limit the creation of State debts. In whatever other particulars it may have failed to answer the object of good government, the infinite value of its restraints on the creation of debts during the last fifteen years cannot be questioned. Except for these restraints, we should now, in all human probability, be groaning under the burden of some hundreds of millions of State debts.

Every ingenuity has been employed in circumventing those restraints. In many smaller particulars the scheme of the Constitution has been defeated.

CORRUPT CANAL LEGISLATION AND PRACTICES.

The practical difficulties of giving effect to a reform in the system of canal appropriations and canal expenditures are very great. The existing practices are the growth of many years. Numerous contracts for all kinds of work, on every part of the 900 miles of canal, were in existence, and were in every stage of progress. Many forms of liability existed for work partially done, on which certificates had been issued. Claims for damages were in every condition, from their origin to the awards by the State officers and appeals therefrom. The habit had grown up, both on the part of those who represent the State and those who deal with the State, of paying very little attention to the Constitution or the laws, in the contracts which are made and in the doing of work. Modes of obtaining money, where work had been sanctioned by some act of the Legislature or some act of public officers, without any appropriation or without sufficient appropriation to pay for it, had become customary. Notwithstanding that the Constitution prohibits the legislative power from contracting debt, except in the specific mode provided, by submission to a vote of the people, it has become usual to issue certificates for work, outside of all appropriations or lawful means of payment, as if these certificates could create an obligation on the part of the State. It had become usual to do so in many cases, where no public officer had any authority to create such an obligation; and these certificates were habitually accepted by banks and private parties as the basis of loans of money, or were purchased as investments. The clause of the Constitution which provides for elasticity in the finance system to the extent of $1,000,000, "to meet casual deficits or failures in revenues, or for expenses not provided for;" and which was intended to be used in emergencies, and to be replaced immediately afterward, was speedily exhausted by permanent loans. Every sort of device has been since resorted to supply the defect. To change the existing systems—to cut off the fungus growth of unconstitutional and illegal, of loose and improvident practices, without impairing the efficiency of public works, and without unnecessary harshness to individuals—was a matter of great difficulty. To make investigations in particular cases so thorough and so conclusive that they could be the basis of action in reference to existing contracts, or work partially completed, was impossible before the legislation proposed must necessarily be acted on.

EXPLANATION OF THE SIGNING OF OBJECTIONABLE BILLS.

Of the bills that have come before me for action, several deserve some mention.

I.—The tax and appropriation for the payment of principal and interest of the canal debt. The bill for this purpose, as prepared by the fiscal officers of the State, and enacted by the Senate and Assembly, received my signature.

II.—Tax to pay the floating canal debt.—This provision in the law imposing the State taxes was for a debt existing as early as 1856, which will be extinguished during the present year. The tax for that purpose in 1874 was one-tenth of a mill, or $216,930 79. The tax for the same purpose for the present year is one-eighth of a mill, or $271,163 49. The increase is $54,239 70.

III.—Canal awards and certificates of indebtedness.—This act is chapter No. 263, and is entitled "An act to authorize a tax of one-fifth of a mill per dollar of valuation for the payment of awards of the Canal Appraisers, of the Canal Board, and of the Board of Canal Commissioners, and to pay the certificates of indebtedness and interest now outstanding." It is substantially the same as chapter 462 of the laws of 1874, and bears the same title. In the main, both of these bills provide for the payment, as they become payable, of the awards of the Canal Appraisers, or other canal officers specially charged with the duties of making awards. The Canal Appraisers usually issue certificates for the awards made by them in a semi-negotiable form. They are the agents of the State, and form the tribunal instituted by the State for the decision of the controversies submitted to them.

Notwithstanding the great suspicion that has attended cases in which such awards are made, it was obviously impossible for me during the ten days in which the bill was in my hands, with the best help I could obtain, and probably it would be impossible in a longer time to get information which would justify me in attempting to re-try these cases, which had been adjudicated by the lawful tribunal, or would justify me in vetoing a bill providing the means to pay these awards next year, if in the meantime no grounds should appear for withholding or resisting such payments.

These bills contain another item, which is the result of a practice very objectionable. About one-fourth of the funds provided by the act of the present year, is for the payment of certificates outstanding in a semi-negotiable form, for work done in excess of the appropriations for the payment of such work.

The appropriation bills of 1874 and several years previous, under which this work was done and these certificates issued, contain an express prohibition of the letting of any contracts for any amount beyond the appropriation. Notwithstanding these prohibitions, the public officers go on with work in excess of appropriation; and every year a bill is introduced into the Legislature providing for the payment of certificates of indebtedness, assumed to be issued in behalf of the State for work done in excess of any appropriation and expressly prohibited by the appropriation acts. And the public have been in the habit of accepting these certificates, as if they were regular and legitimate issues of obligations of the State. Banks advance money on them and private parties purchase them and hold them as investments.

The State, doubtless, by the exercise of its legislative power, has authority—which no municipal or other inferior officer would have—to provide for the payment of such certificates on its general view of equity applicable to the case. It was quite impossible, while this bill was pending before me, to inquire into the equities attaching to such certificates in their origin or in their transfer as they passed to the pledges or to the new owners in the course of business. I, therefore, not without some reluctance at any sanction of such a system, and not without much distrust of awards of which I saw no means of resisting the payment, allowed this bill to become a law. If investigation shall disclose anything to enable the State to withhold payment in such cases, that defense will be equally available until the tax shall be collected next year and payments actually made. The Canal Auditor, while advising the sanction of this bill, assured me that he should be vigilant to avail himself of any just ground of protecting the State from wrong in the premises. My conclusion, therefore, was to content myself with calling the attention of the public officers to the impropriety, as well as the illegality, of such a system, and to exert whatever influence I have against its continuance. Such appropriations ought not hereafter to be allowed, unless in cases where there can be a clear excuse for an expenditure not provided for by law in some actual public necessity, and where it can be affirmatively shown that the State received a full consideration, and is under a clear obligation of equity to make provision for a payment which it had not previously authorized.

IV.—Appropriations for expenses, collection, superintendence, and ordinary repairs.—This bill (Chap. 260, Laws of 1875) passed the Assembly and Canal Committee of the Senate, with but a trifling reduction from the appropriations of last year, exclusive of the $250,000 provided last year as a separate item for deficiencies. The budget for extraordinary repairs as originally prepared proposed an expenditure of $1,400,000. In the ordinary course of things, the additions which would have been made to it during its passage through the two Houses, by the friends of local objects able to influence those bodies, would probably have swollen it to as great a magnitude as the bill of last year for the same purposes, which amounted in tax to nearly $1,900,000, and in appropriation to nearly $2,000,000. It was in this condition of things when the routine, which had become so firmly established, was likely to bring for my action bills which could not be totally rejected, and perhaps could not be effectually altered, and which would practically continue the existing sytem of canal expenditure, against which I had objected in my annual Message, and invoked retrenchment and reform, that I felt it my duty to enter upon the investigation, which resulted in the special Message of March 18, 1875. The discussion which ensued generated a spirit in the legislative bodies and among the people that triumphed over and broke up the routine hitherto dominating, and which, like an enchanted ship that, moving onward in its course without a crew, was drifting us into a repetition of all the improvidences, abuses and frauds so long infesting this department of the public administration.

V.—Appropriations for extraordinary repairs of canals.—This bill, by the revolution which it had undergone before its passage, and the consequent rejection of it from executive sanction, will in its final disposition allow a saving to the State of nearly $2,000,000. No retrenchment could possibly be so satisfactory. I am convinced that of the $11,000,000 of outlay levied by taxes for extraordinary repairs during the last five years very little has resulted in any practical utility to the State—in my judgment not over one-third, probably not more than one-fourth—very possibly less than that proportion of this enormous sum. I do not mean that so large a share of this expenditure has been realized as plunder by those dealing with the State. It has often happened, that jobs practically useless to the State have been contrived and lobbied through the Legislature, in order to furnish fat contracts with liberal profits, where the money expended and the work performed were a waste by the State far larger than the profit realized by the contractors. In regard to a very large share of such work, what was not stolen was wasted, and what was not wasted was stolen. It cannot but be gratifying that in rescuing to the tax-payers of the State such enormous sums we abandon or lose no real utility; we withhold no expenditure that will hereafter need to be made; we abstain from nothing that can conduce to the prosperity of our people or to their happiness. We merely pluck up by the roots the noxious growth of peculation, fraud, and wrong. I had caused to be carefully examined the forty-one several items of expenditure for which this bill provided when it came to me for signature, and had resolved to object to more than half the amount appropriated, even if I should conclude to let any part of the bill stand. A larger examination and more reflection, however, brought me to the conclusion that it was a duty I owe the people of this State to refuse my approval to the entire bill. There are items in it which I would be content to allow if the bill had provided any mode of lawfully paying for the expenditures which these items involve; but there is nothing, which is equitably due to individuals, that this bill would be effectual to pay; there is nothing proposed therein which is, at the present time, essential to the safe and efficient working of the canals.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire on Saturday night destroyed the paint and paper establishment of R. Lewis Richmond, Sr., in London, Ontario. Loss, $20,000; half covered by insurance.

A fire occurred last evening in the cellar of the building No. 281 Grand street, which is used for storing empty boxes by Samuel Cohen, who occupies the first floor as a shoe store. Damage to stock and building, $1,000.

Two engines were dispatched from Ottawa, Ontario, on Saturday, to check the bush fire which is raging at North Nation River and Lockhaber McGanoran's mill at the latter place was destroyed. The city is full of smoke. A third engine has been sent to Britannia, west of the city.

VIRGINIA RESPONSES TO BUNKER HILL.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* of Saturday says: "The Northern papers are filled with reports of the proceedings at Bunker Hill commemorative of the event that transpired there 100 years ago. The accounts glow with evidences of good feeling and restored brotherhood between the long-estranged people of the North and South. The Southern visitors—some of them ex-Confederate soldiers from South Carolina, ('the cradle of secession,') Virginia, and Maryland—have been received with peculiar marks of interest and striking evidences of fraternal good-will by the people of Boston. Fitzhugh Lee, one of our late highly distinguished cavalry officers, seems to have been the cynosure of all eyes, and was singled out to be the recipient of delicate attentions. Such practical obliteration, by the people with whom we so lately fought, of the bitter memories of the war, cannot fail to exert a kind and beneficent influence everywhere in the South; for there are no people in the world more susceptible or more prompt to respond to generous treatment than the impulsive, sometimes hot-headed, people of the Southern States."

The Richmond *Whig* of the same date expresses itself thus: "The men who fought for the Union on the one side, and the men who fought for the Confederate cause on the other side, are after all the truest and safest reconstructors. Fitz. Lee in Boston, bearing Virginia's offering of national patriotism and Southern good-will to the North to be laid on the altar of the Union at Bunker Hill, and received with shouts of joy as he has been, is truly typical of a genuine reconciliation of the best and bravest of both sections." And further: "The welcome extended to Southern visitors, and the affectionate and elegant hospitalities showered upon them, show that the sentiment of brotherhood, though smothered for awhile, was never extinguished. The first breath of air has rekindled it and fanned it into a blaze. By common consent among our Northern friends, it seemed to be understood that the Southern soldiers and Masons should be the favored guests."

REUNION OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 14.

The female department of Grammar School No. 14, Miss Caroline F. Whiting, Principal, in East Twenty-seventh street, held its graduating exercises on Friday afternoon, on which occasion there was a very pleasant reunion of the former pupils. The venerable Peter Cooper presided, and delivered some introductory remarks, briefly recounting reminiscences of former years, when he was a Trustee of the school. He recalled the time when the school was in the outskirts of the City, among shady walks and pleasant rambles, and felicitously mentioned the long service of Miss Whiting, who has been connected with this school for over forty years, and during which time has had the large number of over 12,000 pupils under her immediate tuition. Appropriate addresses were also made by Rev. Dr. Bellows, Messrs. William C. Herring, B. B. Atterbury, John Stephenson, and others. Among the incidents of the occasion was the presentation to Miss Whiting of a handsome brooch, set with forty pearls, typical of her forty years' service in this school. The exercises were interspersed with singing, reading of poems by former graduates, and distribution of diplomas to the departing class by Superintendent Kiddie. The graduates number twenty-eight.

THE SHIP CHAMPLAIN.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—The ship Carrier Dove sailed for New-York to-day. Two tugs went out to-day in search of the Champlain, but returned unsuccessful.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Subscriptions for the memorial to Lord Byron in England are coming in rapidly. A large sum is expected to be raised.

It is known that the Duke of Edinburgh has written several pieces of music, and it is now stated that his most ambitious composition, a concerto in E minor, is soon to be published under his own name.

The fifteen Sikhs of the Twenty-eighth Punjaub Infantry, who so gallantly withstood more than 500 Chinese in Burmah lately, are to receive rewards for their good conduct.

Emigration returns at Liverpool continue to show a decrease. During the month of May the diminution amounted to 5,915 below the returns for the corresponding month last year.

The London Tavern was offered for sale the other day, but was bought in, after a lively competition, for £84,500, to which sum the bidding had advanced from a first offer of £65,000. Ten years ago the property changed proprietors for £41,000.

At the dog show this month at the London Crystal Palace, there were 1,178 animals exhibited, and a marked improvement in all breeds was noticed. The Princess of Wales took the first prize for a fine animal in the class of St. Bernard mastiffs.

"Eosin" is the name given to a new coloring matter recently introduced into commerce. It was first produced by Caro at the Baden Aniline Works, and named by him on account of its beautiful color, Eos, the red of the morning dawn.

It is said that the British Government has sent out an agent expressly to collect the seeds of the Caucho trees of Darien, for the purpose of introducing that useful tree into the East Indies, as has successfully been done with the Quina bark trees.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* is informed on good authority that M. Ollivier will shortly publish a book which is likely to make a considerable sensation, on the Empire of the *coup d'etat* in 1852 and the Liberal Empire of the *plébiscite* in 1870.

It has been decided in the courts in England that a Wesleyan Minister is not entitled to the prefix "reverend" to his name. It was urged among other things that this is not a courtesy title, but one implying certain powers which Wesleyan preachers do not pretend to have.

The South Kensington Museum has lately acquired some very valuable Japanese bronzes, consisting principally of tazzas of eighteenth century work, and one fine bird made in the sixteenth century, authenticated by the name of the maker, well known in Japanese annals.

The *Continental Herald* says the Executive Council of Zurich have refused to give their consent to the statutes of the Cremation Society, under the plea that so sweeping a change in the method of disposing of the dead should in the first instance be approved of or admitted by a special law.

The Colonial Secretary has issued instructions for a convention of delegates from the several British settlements in South Africa, with a view to the formation of a South African Confederation, after the model of the Dominion of Canada and the adoption of a uniform policy with respect to the natives.

A new theological college is to be established in London in connection with "The English Order of St. Augustine." The college is of a high Ritualist type, and its objects are to promote the ordination of young men having a calling for the priesthood, and to supply a body of lay preachers for mission work in London and elsewhere.

Another pilgrimage to Paray-le-Monial on a large scale has commenced. Seven prelates, including the Archbishops of Paris and New-Orleans have arrived. There are many Italian pilgrims. Including pilgrims and those attracted by curiosity, it is estimated that there are at present about 20,000 visitors to the shrine.

A national training school of music is about to be established in London and the Prince of Wales, as President of the Society of Arts, has addressed a letter to the Lord Mayor of London, inviting him to a conference at Marlborough House, for the purpose of establishing free scholarships in connection with it.

Turkey is fortifying all her strong places. The *Levant Herald* learns from Varna that 2,500 soldiers of the garrison, and as many hired laborers, are now busily engaged in repairing and extending the fortifications of that town. Advices from Kars, Batoum, Samsoun, and Sinope, report similar activity in fortification works at those places.

The cricket match between the gentlemen of England and the University of Oxford was won this year by the latter in one inning. The "Gentlemen" made 133 and 47, and in the two innings lost eleven wickets from one bowler, Mr. Foord-Kelcey. The University scored 358 in their one inning, Mr. A. J. Webb making the highest score, 120. The game was one of the most remarkable that has been played.

The Science and Art Department at South Kensington intimates that the Prussian Government has offered two prizes of the value of about £150 and £500 respectively for the discovery of a new method of cleansing plaster casts, statues, &c., and for the invention of a new material possessing the advantages of plaster, but which will not deteriorate by repeated washings.

Mr. John Bright, answering a note from a Glasgow working man upon some subject connected with trades-unions, says: "A book, and not a small one, might be made up of the strange doings of the trades-unions. Monopoly is hard to teach, and I fear the working-men will only learn through suffering, that they may do mischief which cannot afterward be repaired."

A copy of the edition of the Bible printed by Gutenberg, at Mayence, between 1450 and 1456, recently discovered in the vestry of a church in Saxony, has been purchased by an English collector for £450. It is printed partly on paper, partly on parchment. It was presented to the church in 1677, and had laid nearly 200 years among the psalm books and Bibles, being mistaken for a manuscript Bible.

Brigandage prevails anew in Italy. A few weeks back four English ladies were stopped on the Appian Way and robbed by highwaymen. It is also said that brigands have appeared at Sala, in the province of Principato Citeriore. On the 28th ult. these miscreants appeared near Cassabuono and captured a shepherd boy of the age of fourteen years and a well-to-do peasant. For the release of the former they demand a ransom of 4,250 lire, and that of the latter 6,375 lire.

Many stories about Messrs. Moody and Sankey are running through the London papers. Here is one of them. Mr. Moody was waited upon by the agent of a life assurance office, who desired to effect a policy on his life. Mr. Moody, in a very sanctimonious manner, assured the agent that he never took thought about such worldly affairs, but that if the agent could insure his soul he would be very pleased. "I'm afraid there would be a little difficulty," said the agently blandly, "as ours is not a *fire* office."

The correspondent at St. Petersburg of the *Eastern Budget* says that the efforts of Gen. Todtleben to prevent the Mennonites from leaving Russia, in order to escape the new military law, have completely failed, notwithstanding the concessions made in their favor. Not only the Mennonites, but the other German colonists of Southern Russia, are emigrating in large numbers, though the latter have no religious motive for avoiding military service. The correspondent believes that the real cause of this emigration *en masse* is the growing antagonism which has existed between the Germans and the Russians since the Franco-German war.

A Paris paper narrates a story of which a Parisian recently returned from the Cape was the hero. One day, having strayed away with two companions for a long distance from the town, he, with his friends, came upon a cabin, which, being very hungry, they entered. In it was an old negress, who was making and cooking a sort of omelette. They made her understand by signs that they were very hungry, and particularly wanted that omelette, and would pay a good price for it. She, by signs, assented readily. Then, pointing to a string of mushrooms hanging by, they intimated that these would make a savoury addition to the meal. The woman, with a scream of horror, abandoned her cooking and took refuge in a corner. They, without more ado, added the mushrooms for themselves, and found the whole delicious. As they finished, a cry of despair was heard at the door. The negro husband had returned to see the last of the cars of his deceased enemies vanish down a Parisian throat. The three friends were ill for fifteen days, and cannot hear a mushroom mentioned without turning pale.

AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

A reply to the pamphlet of the Archduke John Salvator, on Austrian armaments, having recently been published at Leipsic, a writer in the *Military Gazette* of Vienna, who is said to be the Archduke himself, criticises the reply in an article which is even more hostile to Germany than the original pamphlet. "The Berlin Government," says the writer, "is constantly suggesting to Austria that she should ally herself with Germany against Russia. An Austro-German alliance is represented as a necessity for both powers, but Germany is not at all necessary to Austria, for Austria existed before the present German Empire was formed, and the necessity of that Empire being maintained is the less apparent to Austria, inasmuch as it arose in consequence of her defeats. As to the Germans, Austria is only necessary to them so long as her neutrality or assistance will be required for their wars with Russia and France. After that Austria will be useless to the Germans, and nothing will prevent them from attacking their old ally and robbing him of his richest provinces. The saying that "if Austria did not exist, it would have to be created" will not deceive any one, for Turkey also was once regarded as necessary to Europe, and now all agree that this is no longer the case. * * * To state, as an argument in favor of our entering into a German alliance that many remarkable political triumphs have resulted from the friendly understanding between Austria and Germany is a mere mockery, there have been political triumphs, but not for us, and the chief result of the understanding is that Germany is dragging Austria about in leading strings. Such, indeed, is the avowed aim of German politicians; Austria is expected faithfully to support Germany in all matters tending to the recognition of German preponderance in Europe. * * * They rely on the assistance of the 8,000,000 Germans in Austria, whose material and mental preponderance, they say, over the other nationalities in Austria will always incline the Government to pursue a policy friendly to Germany. Such an Austria doing service to Germany in all things, and dragooned by a single political party, would, doubtless, be much desired by the Germans * * * and they do their utmost to create it by spreading Prussian ideas among the Austrian youth in the schools." The true policy of Austria, however (concludes the writer), is not to allow herself to be tempted to her ruin by joining in the aggressive projects of Germany, but to maintain a purely defensive attitude. "Austria requires peace in order to restore her material prosperity and reconcile the differences between her nationalities; and her army knows well that some years must elapse before it can be equal to those of Austria's neighbors, and be capable of fulfilling its mission as the shield and sword of the monarchy."

A SECOND ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The "second Arctic expedition," which has been announced as "going out in search of the remains of Sir John Franklin," is in reality, says the London *Standard* of June 10, a private cruise of Mr. Allen Young, who will shortly leave England in the exploring yacht Pandera. This vessel, which is fast preparing for sea, will probably sail on the 23d inst. She is 420 tons burden, and 80-horse power, and was late a dispatch gun vessel. She was examined by Sir Leopold McClintock for the Polar Expedition, and, being considered too small, was rejected for that service, and was afterward purchased by Mr. Allen Young for an exploring scientific cruise to Davis' Strait. The Pandora will probably visit the ports in Western Greenland, thence she will proceed to Melville Bay, and pass Smith Sound. Thence she will continue her cruise on to Lancaster Sound, in order to examine any openings northward or westward until the season becomes too advanced to remain out longer, as it is not Mr. Young's intention to winter away unless compelled to do so. In anticipation, however, of such a contingency, the ship will be provisioned for eighteen months, and supplied with traveling tents, sledges, and all other necessary equipment, and the officers and crew will also be prepared for a winter's sojourn. The Pandora has been thoroughly overhauled by Messrs. Day and Summers, of Northam, and fortified both internally and externally. She has been doubled with four-inch planks, and her bows have been cased with iron. She has also been divided into three water-tight compartments, and beams have been inserted below. Her rudder-post and stern have as well been strengthened with all possible care. On Wednesday last she made a very satisfactory trial trip. The speed she gained was eight and a half knots per hour when going under "easy steam." The boilers, engines, propeller—indeed all her machinery—have been thoroughly put into working order. Mr. Allen Young will be in command of the ship, and Lieut. Lillingston second in command. There will be also on board a staff of scientific officers.

A PARISIAN MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

A Paris letter to the London *Daily News*, dated June 10, says: "The coffin containing the remains of M. De Rémusat had scarcely left the church when a number of workmen came to clear away the funeral decorations and prepare for the grand wedding that was to follow at noon. The black chairs were rapidly removed, and gilded ones placed in their stead. A crimson carpet was laid down from the high altar to the carriage-way in the street. The church rapidly filled with people in bridal garments. Since the soirée given at the Foreign Office in honor of the Shah, at which, by the bye, it is said Prince Amédée de Broglie fell in love with Mlle. Marie Say, a company more brilliant and numerous had not assembled in Paris. The toilets were remarkably effective. Marshal and Mme. MacMahon, who were among the early arrivals, were not recognized by the beadles, and passed almost unperceived to their places on the platform, where the altar stands. Most of the Generals and officers were in uniform, as were also the bridegroom and his party. At 9.30 the bride, in a rich white toilet, entered, leaning on the arm of her brother-in-law, the Comte de Fredern. The Duc de Broglie gave his arm to the bride's grandmother, Madame Wey, and Prince Amédée de Broglie to the Comtesse Frederic, who was dressed in blue crape, thickly embroiderd. Mlle. Say's witnesses were M. Raoul Duval and the Duc de Brissac. Those of Prince Amédée were his kinsmen the Prince de Bearn and the Comte d'Haussonville. Three Bishops were at the altar. The Bishop of Versailles, in his mitre and pontifical robes, addressed the young couple. He made an allusion, which excited no small astonishment, to the good fortune of the Duc de Broglie's family in acquiring, through marriage, the fortunes amassed by enemies of the true faith. The bride and bridegroom have gone to pass the honeymoon in the historical Chateau de Chaumont, which has been purchased for 1,800,000 francs. M. Léon Say did not come to the mass, but was present at the signing of the registry.

TRADE PROSPECTS IN CANADA.

The Toronto *Globe* of Saturday, 19th inst., has the following in reference to business prospects in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario: "Failures have taken place in Quebec to a considerable amount, the great timber firm of Bensons being the latest; but the stoppage of the Jacques Cartier Bank has not been followed by any serious effects, and, while we dare to say it will be found that the trade of Montreal is not in so sound a condition as that of Ontario, we have every confidence that there will be no panic, and that the sister city will pass through its troubles with firmness and with good prospects for the future. The Finance Minister has visited Montreal, and made such arrangements with the banks as will enable them, while meeting all their obligations to the Government, to employ their deposits efficiently to meet the existing pressure for accommodation. For twenty-six years there have been but slight checks to the development of business in Montreal, and it cannot be expected that weak spots will not be discovered at such a time as this. We sincerely trust that they may be few, and that the wrecks may speedily be cleared away. So far as Ontario is concerned, the prospects are favorable. Very large amounts are being expended by the Government and by companies in the construction of railways and other works. The farmers, as a rule, have not speculated during the recent prosperous times, and are not deeply in debt. Much over-trade there has been, doubtless, and probably certain branches of manufactures have been pushed beyond legitimate demand, but the resources of our monetary institutions are very great, and no solvent house is likely to be without means of passing through present difficulties. Dull times we shall doubtless have for a considerable period, and many may discover that the hopes they had formed of finding a profit in their respective lines of business were fallacious; but the great business of the country, which is almost exclusively in articles of a staple character, needed in bad times as well as good, will go on much as usual."

THE EARTHQUAKE IN CINCINNATI.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Saturday, 19th inst., says: "At about 10 o'clock yesterday morning a slight shock of earthquake was experienced over a large portion of Ohio, Indiana, and elsewhere. In this city it was noticed by many people, and unnoticed by a greater number. There is no doubt, however, that a slight shock occurred. On Vine street, north of the canal, in a grocery, near Allison street, articles were shaken off shelves. The people in several of the large, densely occupied tenement-houses ran out in alarm at the tremor that went through those big buildings. A lady on West Seventh street noticed things shaking in an unaccountable way and immediately sent word to her husband that she feared the house was in danger. In various parts of the city chimneys were seen to shake a little, and in numerous instances plastering fell from ceilings. In a residence on West Fourth street the jar caused the hall bell to ring a little. In another residence on the same street a commode was jostled out of its place in a way that startled some of the occupants of the house who observed it. Nobody seemed to think of an earthquake shock at the time. But when people compared notes and reports multiplied, it was generally concluded that there had been a slight ground swell. At Riverside plastering was knocked from walls. The tremor of the earth was quite perceptible there."

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER KANSAS.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 20.—The United States steamer Kansas arrived here this morning from Porto Rico. She will coal and proceed to the Bahamas to survey Watling's Island.

THE COLLEGIATE REGATTA.

WORK OF THE SARATOGA ROWING ASSOCIATION.

A NEW SIDEWALK TO THE LAKE—A CHECK UPON THE HACKMEN—THE BOARDING PLACES OF THE CREWS—HARVARD'S NEW COTTAGES—ENLARGEMENT OF THE GRAND STAND.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Thursday, June 17, 1875.

There were several features about the College Regatta last season which called for general complaint on the part of the public. Perhaps the principal of these arose from the fact that people who wanted to get from the village to the race-course in hired carriages were entirely at the mercy of the hack-drivers, who could and did charge extortionate prices for the three-mile drive to the lake. At that time there was nothing but a carriage road leading from the village to the grand stand, no trace of a pathway being in existance, and those who had not carriages of their own and did not care to pay the exorbitant prices demanded, had no other course open to them than to walk to the lake, and by so doing take their chance of being run over by the carriages. That such a result was by no means out of the range of probability is testified to by those who witnessed the intricate maze of vehicles and foot-passengers which blocked up the roadway on the regatta days last year.

The Saratoga Rowing Association has spared neither labor nor expense to prevent a repetition of this unpleasant feature of the regatta this season. The receipts from the visitors for last year's College Regatta amounted to about ten thousand dollars, which was within a few dollars of the sum expended by the association in the erection of boat-houses, alterations to the grand stand, repairing of roads, &c. Upon the Fall Regatta the association lost about twelve hundred dollars, the deficiency being subscribed by leading residents in the village. Bearing in mind that on last year's races the receipts did not cover the expenditure, the action taken by this association in anticipation of the coming season is a very praiseworthy one. They have already accepted contracts to the amount of $15,000 for general improvement of the roadway, the extension of the grand stand, and last, but not least, for laying a sidewalk for foot passengers. It is estimated that the outlay this season for the college races will exceed $17,000, or $7,000 in excess of the amount expended last year. Competent authorities tell me that one-third more people are expected this year than there were last, and if this expectation be realized the association will not find itself out of pocket.

When it is mentioned that the projected sidewalk at many points cuts into the ground in front of private houses along the road—in some cases to a depth of ten or fifteen feet—it is easy to understand that there was some opposition to the passing of the law for its construction. Fortunately for the visitors to Saratoga, however, the rowing association numbers some active men among its members, who went to work with a will, and in one week had the law passed at Albany, an additional incentive for activity in this direction being found in the fact that the association was bound to the colleges to construct this sidewalk under a penalty of $2,000. Having secured the necessary permission, no time was lost in taking advantage of it, and the sidewalk was begun the day after the law was passed at Albany. It is ten feet wide, and extends along the whole route from the village to the grand stand. The late fine weather has been very favorable for work of this character, and although a great deal still remains to be done to the sidewalk, before it is complete, yet there is a fair prospect that it will be ready for pedestrians about July 10. In many parts it is shaded with trees, and the association hope by this time next year to have the whole distance lined with trees.

The sidewalk will of course be the means of causing hack drivers to reduce their charges somewhat, but it must not be expected that Saratoga will be characteristic this season for the moderate charges for conveyance to and from the lake on regatta days. To a certain extent visitors are to blame for the high rate of charges which exists. In their anxiety to reach their destination in time to secure a good place, many people leave the matter of charge entirely in the hands of the hackman, who is complete "master of the situation," and does not fail to exercise the power of which he finds himself possessed. If there were a law fixing the charge for a carriage from the village to the lake on regatta days at $1 or $1 50, plenty of people would be found ready to pay $5 sooner than be too late for the race. The demand for vehicles of all kinds on race day exceeds the supply, and if a hackman cannot get double fare out of one man he knows he has only to wait a short time and he will get it out of another. This remark will apply to carriages only, and not to wagons, omnibuses, &c., for the regulation of which a village ordinance has been passed. According to the provisions of this law the fare to or from the lake is fixed at fifty cents, subject to a penalty of $25 for any overcharge.

Many of the improvements upon the lake are due to the enterprise of Mr. J. P. Conkling, ex-President, and Mr. George S. Ames, President of the association. The other officers are Mr. J. C. Shepherd, Vice President; Mr. C. H. Teft, Treasurer; Mr. P. McDonald, Secretary; Mr. W. A. Bockes, Corresponding Secretary; Mr. L. H. Cramer, Engineer, and Mr. R. H. Southgate, Treasurer of the regatta fund. Since the organization of the society, three years ago, it has expended about $50,000 in improvements, &c.

I have already spoken of several enterprises for the benefit of Saratoga, which Mr. Conkling has undertaken, but omitted in former letters to mention that he has built three cottages for the Harvard crew close to the White Sulphur Spring Hotel. Two of these cottages are intended for the living and sleeping quarters of the crew, and the other will be occupied by the cook they mean to bring with them, intending to have the culinary department—an important feature in the process of training—under their personal supervision. The cost of the erection of these cottages has been defrayed by Mr. Conkling upon the understanding that the association will contribute to the expense if the season should be a successful one. If not, Mr. Conkling, I understand, pays for them himself. The Yale crew will take up their quarters close to the Harvards, their boat-house being near the White Sulphur Springs. The Columbia and the Hamilton are the only two crews which have yet arrived. The head-quarters of the former are at the Grand Union Hotel in Saratoga, but their boarding-house is at Ingram's, where they were last year. The Hamiltons are at Hart's. The Cornell boat-house will be near Snake Hill. The University crew will board at Southgate's Cottage, and the Freshmen at Conkling's White Sulphur Park Hotel. Wesleyan and Bowdoin are situated about the middle of the west bank of the lake, and Dartmouth's head-quarters will be at Curtis', on the east side. The Union crew will be near Holme's Hotel, where Brown's crew will put up, and Princeton will be at Arnold's. The hotels near the lake have been repainted and renovated, and the quarters of the crews are clean, neat, and comfortable.

A great alteration is being effected in the grand stand, which is extended for a distance of 300 or 400 feet. When completed, the length of the stand will be over 1,000 feet, and it will hold 10,000 people without crowding. Formerly there was not room for more than 600 people. It has been proposed by the association to roof the grand stand with a rustic covering of hemlock boughs, but this is not definitely decided. July 13 has been appointed for the Freshman race and the single-scull race, the 14th for the University race, and the 15th for athletic sports.

A new hotel will shortly be opened at Washington Auel's old house. The contract was signed a few days ago. It will be under the management of Messrs. Gilbert & Main, and will be called the College Hotel. It is situated close to the grand stand entrance.

The Rowing Association are daily expecting the arrival of a new steam-launch, which has been built by Towns for the use of the Referee. It is warranted to go twelve miles an hour, and has been constructed at a cost of $200. In addition to this launch, there will be three others accompanying the race, two for the use of the members of the Press, and one for the Police. Mr. Frank Leslie is having a new steam-boat constructed. Her dimensions are 50 feet by 11 feet 6 inches. She is built on a new model with a double screw propeller, and will be launched on the lake in the course of a fortnight. This steam-launch is especially adapted for navigation in shallow waters.

THE BOWERY CHARITY.

The Bowery Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, has just completed their report for the past ten months, showing the work performed in that time. The building has undergone extensive alterations, in consequence of the Spring Street Dormitory for Destitute Young Men having been removed to this branch. From the statistics compiled it appears that for the year there were 62,061 meals given away, and 96,137 sold at five cents each; the number of meal tickets sold to business men, 8,031, making an aggregate of 166,229 meals. Men furnished with situations, 1,758; men aided, 3,200; employment cards distributed, 20,000; free baths, 4,533, and free lodgings to worthy and respectable destitute men, 1,764. Visitors to the reading-room, 54,750. On the books of the society there is a list of over 600 employers who call there for such help as they desire, and in this way many are assisted and employed. The Superintendent of the Spring Street Dormitory, Rev. A. F. Schauffler, has joined Father Dooley in his work. The reason of this amalgamation is that the two institutions may work more effectually. The report, which was made up to the 1st of April, shows that the Dormitory had been in operation for only two years, yet during that time much good has been accomplished. For the year past the following assistance has been afforded: Number of lodgings furnished, 14,758; baths, 6,176; garments given away, 1,093; men sent to the hospital, 133; men sent to situations by their own exertions, 359; restored to friends, 472; men dismissed, 628; men not accounted for, 667. The total receipts amounted to $2,190 50 and the expenses $2,149 74, leaving a balance of $40 76.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

During the past week the agents of Mr. Bergh's society have been kept unusually busy. John McGowan was arrested for driving a lame horse before a Third Avenue car; Bernard Putsher, for working a horse with sores under the harness before a stage; Patrick Burns, arrested and sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment for maliciously killing a cat on the sidewalk; Patrick Connol, an employe of Dickle's Riding School, was arrested for tormenting a horse with a fractured leg, by compelling the horse to run at a rapid pace behind another which he rode at a gallop; Andrew Boyle was arrested for abandoning an old horse in the street; Charles Zigman, for working a horse with sores under the harness; Arthur Kirk was fined $15 for a similar offense; John Lalor paid $15 for working an old horse not able to stand; W. B. Hanson and a driver named T. Kinney paid $25 and $10 respectively for working a horse with a sore under the saddle; Thomas Dempsey was fined $10 for a similar offense; W. B. Ostrander, $25 for driving a suffering horse; William Kelly, alias Butt Reilly, arrested for dog fighting; William Thomas and Jacob Hill paid $25 each for abandoning a horse having a broken leg. At 1 o'clock yesterday morning Superintendent Hartfield and some of his officers overhauled a number of teams on the Third Avenue Railroad. The cars were loaded with men and women returning from the picnics which take place every night at the different parks. Three teams were taken off and sent back to the depot. The road was blocked until after 3 o'clock, to the disgust of the passengers.

THE HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY OF BOSTON.

The record of the Handel and Hayn Society of Boston, dating back to 1815, as given in the address of ex-President Loring B. Barnes on retiring, shows clearly enough, says the Boston *Transcript*, that, in its good old days, at all events, the music performed by the society was far in advance of that in general use. For the first twenty years the performances of the society were confined mainly to Handel's "Messiah" and Haydn's "Creation," in whole or in part; Neukomm's "David" was given in 1836, "Samson" was brought out in 1845, and "Elijah" in 1848; and the progress of the society has been steady up to the production of the "St. Matthew Passion" of Bach. The old triumphs of Marcus Colburn, the tenor (who, it appears from the records, received, as exception to the rule of paying *no* salaries, five dollars per evening for singing the part of *David*,) and of Anna Stone, who usually sang both the soprano and contralto rôles of the oratorios, are recalled in the interesting retrospect. But the society has not been without its tribulations, owing to the spirit of discord proverbially rife among students of harmony, and the growth of rival organizations. As early as the festival of 1857, it became evident that lukewarmness and indifferentism were impairing the glory of the society. Nevertheless, the career of the society has been, in the view of its officers, artistically progressive. A few hundred dollars' loss is the result of the past season's operations, but fifty-seven picked voices have been added to the chorus, which now numbers fully 600. The permanent fund, only the income of which can be drawn upon for the uses of the society, amounts to $10,500. It is claimed for the library that it is more extensive and better adapted to the wants of a large organization than the library of any singing society in the country.

ROBBERY AT AN ALBANY HOTEL.

A heavy robbery occurred at the Eldridge House, Albany, Friday evening, the facts of which are of a rather singular nature. Mr. E. A. Mitchell, who buys and sells live stock at West Albany, who belongs to Oswego County, and who boards at the above hotel, was the loser, and the facts as reported by him were as follows: He went to West Albany Friday and collected $4,100 in $5s, $10s, $20s, and $50s. He returned to the hotel in the afternoon, and going up to his room deposited the money in a bureau drawer, which he locked, putting the key in his pocket. He then went down stairs, and after supper sauntered out. He remained out until a short time before 12 o'clock, and a rat-catching tournament being in progress below stairs, he joined therein. That detained him until 3 o'clock, at which time he sought his room. His first impulse was to ascertain the safety of his treasure, and he was astonished to find that the drawer had been opened and the money taken. These are the facts as narrated by Mitchell to Chief Maloy. The loss is a severe one, especially as Mitchell had two bills of $2,198 97 and $1,348 44 respectively to meet on Saturday.

SUICIDE OF AN UNKNOWN MAN.

An unknown man about thirty-five years of age committed suicide at a late hour last night by jumping overboard from the ferry-boat Jersey City at the foot of Desbrosses street. His body was recovered and was taken to the Morgue for identification.

KILLED ON THE TRACK.

UTICA, N. Y., June 20.—An unknown man was found on the Central track, near Oneida, to-day, with his head, arms, and legs cut off. A naval discharge paper in his pocket bears the name of Thomas Martin. He is about twenty-five or thirty years of age.

THE VETERAN CORPS OF THE SEVENTH.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your article in to-day's (Sunday) TIMES, you do the Veteran Corps of the Seventh Regiment an injustice, by giving to the "Old Guard" the entire credit of acting as escort and entertaining the Washington Light Infantry during yesterday. The fact of the matter is simply this: The "Old Guard" and the Charlestonians were guests yesterday of the Veteran Seventh, who gave a breakfast at Delmonico's in their honor, and then, in conjunction with the Old Guard, acted as escort to the Washington Light Infantry, marching to the pier, and wishing them "God-speed" on their way home.

This may seem an unimportant matter, but it is not so by any means; for we all believe in the motto, "Honor to whom honor is due." The Old Guard and the Veteran Seventh are bound together in the strongest ties of friendship, and no one could be more anxious than they for a correct version of the matter.

It was noticeable also that, while your paper gave an elaborate account of the Seventh Regiment, (the Greys,) it wound up its article by entirely ignoring the Veteran Seventh in the way before referred to, which, taken in connection with the fresh "little breeze" that has sprung up between certain officers in the two commands (the Blues and Greys) of the Seventh, cannot but be of significance enough to call for this correction at your hand, knowing your weakness for fair play and honest dealing; and we also know that the rank and file of the active Seventh are as full of good fellowship toward us as we, who have graduated from the same ranks, are toward them. SEVENTH REGIMENT VETERAN.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, May 20, 1875.

THE EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY.

The Boston *Traveller* has the following in reference to the European and North American Railway Company, which has suspended payment of the interest on its bonds. It has been carrying a large floating debt and endeavoring to provide for it; but being pressed for immediate payments of means which it expected to be able to fund on easy time, it has been deemed necessary to suspend until the condition and resources of the company can be fully laid before its creditors. The President of the company, George K. Jewett, Esq., to whose large investments the completion of the enterprise was in a great measure due, is the indorser of the company's paper to a large amount, and together with the commercial houses of Jewett & Pitcher, of Boston, and E. D. Jewett & Co., of St. John, N. B., in which he is a partner, will be involved in the suspension until the company's affairs are adjusted. Measures have already been taken for the assembling of the creditors of the corporation, when its financial condition will be fully examined and future action decided upon. Some of the company's paper is secured by bonds as collateral. The road itself is said to be doing a good business, and to be in very good condition. Mr. Jewett has undertaken heavy responsibilities in behalf of the construction of the line, and is helping to carry the floating debt, and the hope is generally expressed that an arrangement will be perfected whereby time will be afforded for meeting all liabilities. The running expenses and pay-rolls of the company have not been permitted to fall in arrears, and the employes and current bills of the corporation will continue to be promptly paid. A detailed statement of the assets and liabilities cannot be obtained until the meeting of the creditors, which will take place at an early day. For a long time this road has not proved a paying enterprise. Its management was not possessed of skill and experience as railroad men, and they lacked capital to work with.

SICK HEADACHE, LANGUOR, AND MELANCHOLY generally spring from a torpid liver, a disordered stomach, or costiveness, the distressing effects of which Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills will speedily remove; by their beneficial action on the biliary organs they will also lessen the likelihood of a return.—*Advertisement.*

Bunker Hill Centennial Shoes AND OUTFITS FOR THE COUNTRY. Go to Brooks, who is selling a good ladies' boot for $4 50; children's shoes, best, very cheap; gents' pump and sewed shoes a specialty; the largest assortment of good boots and shoes in the City at low prices. No 1,196 Broadway, corner 29th st.

If a Window or Door of your House is opened by a burglar while you are asleep, HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, No. 571 Broadway, will notify you of the fact and alarm the burglar. No family can afford to be without it.

The Boot and Shoe of the "Period." OUR BOOTS AND SHOES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, $4 PER PAIR. CANTRELL, No. 241 4th av.

Deshler's Pills are the Surest and Safest remedy for chills and fever and malaria.

The Peruvian Syrup being free from Alcohol, its energizing effects are not followed by reaction.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

MARRIED.

SANDS—REAMEY.—On Thursday, June 17, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Samuel Cooke, Dr. HENRY B. SANDS to ALICE H. REAMEY, daughter of Peter Hayden, Esq., all of New-York.

TAYLOR—BATES.—On Thursday, June 17, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., W. BEACH TAYLOR, of Wenona, Ill., to M. ADELIA BATES, daughter of Daniel Bates, Esq., of the City of New-York.

DIED.

BRODIE.—On Friday, 18th inst., SARAH CAMPBELL, relict of the late George Brodie, in the 55th year of her age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Westminster Presbyterian Church, 22d st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Monday, 21st inst., at 2 P. M.

☞ Western papers please copy.

BRUSH.—At Greenwich, Conn., June 19, BENJAMIN P. BRUSH, in the thirty-ninth year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 1:30 P. M. on Wednesday, June 23, from his late residence, thence to the Second Congregational Church at 2 P. M.

CAULDWELL.—On Saturday, 19th inst., at his residence, No. 11 East 24th st., EBENEZER CAULDWELL, in the 84th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the Calvary Baptist Church, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 1 P. M.

CHILD.—At the residence of her son at Stamford, Conn., on Friday, June 18, ALICE HART CHILD, widow of the late Asa Child.

Funeral services at Norwich, Conn., on Monday, June 21, at 3 o'clock.

CLARENDON.—In Brooklyn, June 17, ANSON L., oldest son of the late Thomas and Margaret A. Clarendon, aged 15 years and 8 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his mother, No. 194 Brooklyn av., Monday, 21st inst., at 2 P. M.

CRAIG.—On the 18th inst., ANN CRAIG, sister of the late Dr. William Barrow, of Jersey City, in the 87th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 58 West 46th st., on Monday, June 21, at 10 o'clock.

EDGAR.—On the 19th inst., at Prospect House, Saranac Lake, EDWARD C. EDGAR, son of the late James A. Edgar, of Elizabeth, N. J.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HAYT.—At Patterson, Putnam County, N. Y., on Friday, June 18, JAMES R. HAYT, in the 77th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Monday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 8:30 A. M., returning same evening.

HOUGHTALING.—On Saturday evening, 19th inst., SARAH HOUGHTALING, in the 79th year of her age.

Funeral services on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Walter M. Conger, No. 395 High st., Newark, N. J.

LOOKE.—On Saturday, June 19, Mrs. SARAH LOOKE, widow of the late Capt. Freeborn Looke, aged 84 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 163 West 44th st., on Tuesday, June 22, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MUMFORD.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, June 18, JOHN MUMFORD, in the 70th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his son, William Mumford, No. 354 Carlton av., Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, June 21, at 4 o'clock.

NESI.—At her residence, No. 24 Irving place, Saturday, June 19, 1875, Mrs. LOUISA E. NESI.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

RANDELL.—Suddenly, on Friday, June 18, JOHN H. RANDELL, youngest son of John Sickles and Eliza Child Randell, aged 31 years.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, Closter, N. J., Monday, 21st, 2 P. M. Carriages will meet the 9:30 and 12:30 trains from Chambers st.; 23d st., 9:15 and 12:15.

SNODGRASS.—At his father's residence, on the 14th inst., THOMAS SNODGRASS, youngest son of Rev. Dr. Snodgrass, of Goshen, N. Y., in the thirty-sixth year of his age.

SUTPHEN.—At Morristown, N. J., on Friday, June 18, Rev. MORRIS C. SUTPHEN, D. D.

Funeral from South Street Church, Morristown, on Tuesday, June 22, at 10 o'clock. Train leaves Christopher st. at 7:15 A. M.

TAYLOR.—On Saturday, June 19, in the 21st year of his age, JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, only child of the late George L. and H. Lizzie Taylor.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his grandfather, Wakeman H. Dikeman, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 3 P. M., from No. 246 Lexington av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTRIFICE, for the teeth and breath, is the best dentrifice in the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

PHYSICIANS SAY THAT ALMOST EVERY child is troubled more or less by worms. They seem to be the curse of infancy. But since the introduction of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, there is no necessity for their annoying presence. Inquire of your druggist, and he will tell you they are the best.

NO ONE SHOULD TRAVEL WITHOUT BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. It is good all the time for the diseases incidental to traveling. A few drops will destroy the evil effects resulting from the use of strange waters, and may often save life. Druggists sells it.

ORIENTAL

ART.

NOW ON EXHIBITION, DAY AND EVENING, AT THE CLINTON HALL SALE-ROOMS, ASTOR PLACE.

Probably the finest assemblage of rare and curious specimens of the peculiar skill of the artists that has ever been brought to America, illustrating the best forms of art industry in

CHINA AND JAPAN,

Consisting of lacquered work, carvings in wood and ivory, bronzes, porcelain, and pottery, cloisonné enamels, vessels and tablets in jade, arms and armor, embroidery, paintings, &c., &c.

To be sold by auction on the afternoons of MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, June 21, 22, and 23, at 3:30 o'clock.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

SPANISH ART!

NOW ON EXHIBITION AT THE LEAVITT ART ROOMS, No. 817 Broadway. 8 A. M. to 6:30 P. M.

R. GUERRERO'S collection of Paintings and Water-colors by eminent Spanish Masters, Old and Modern.

Catalogues ready, and to be sold on the evenings of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, June 24 and 25.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

A PROLIFIC SOURCE OF DISEASE IS INdigestion; it makes the blood thin, weakens the muscles, and even clouds the intellect. It may, however, be overcome with certainty and rapidity by MILK OF MAGNESIA. Sold by all druggists.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York. N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

$50 TO $10,000 HAS BEEN INVESTED IN Stock Privileges, and paid 900 per cent. profit "How to Do It," a book on Wall st., sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Wall st., New-York.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 NASSAU ST.—On WEDNESDAY, at 10:30 o'clock, fine sale of household furniture, removed from the country for convenience of sale.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS CURE HEADACHE, Indigestion Sour Stomach, &c. Fifty cents a box.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"DEAFNESS, RINGING IN THE EARS; CAUSES AND TREATMENT."—Send stamp to DR. WILLIAMSON'S Article, reprinted from the *Journal of Medical Science*. No. 28 East 20th st.

POLITICAL.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting will be held at Brown's Hall, 143d st., east of 3d av., on MONDAY EVENING, June 21, at 8 o'clock.

JAMES R. ANGEL, President.

ERNEST HALL, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange on Saturday, June 19, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, James M. Miller sold a three-story and basement brick house, with lot 23 by 106.3 by 23.1 by 8 by 9 by 20 by 76, on West Sixteenth street, north side, 100 feet east of Eighth avenue, for $9,000, to Jerome Elgar, and by a similar order, under the direction of John Notman, Esq., Referee, Richard J. Garrettson disposed of a plot of land 150 by 145, on Washington avenue, south-west corner of Eighth street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, for $6,000, to the Merchant's Insurance Company, plaintiff.

The total value of City real estate disposed of at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, June 19, was $368,320, as against $250,821, the figures of the previous week.

We desire to call attention to the auction sale of the residence of the late Surrogate Bradford, which will take place on the 22d inst., under the direction of E. H. Ludlow & Co. For further particulars see advertisement in another column.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., reports at private sale the four-story brown-stone-front house, with lease of lot 25 by one-half the block, No. 43 West Forty-seventh street, Columbia College lease, for $45,000, to Rev. Dr. Hart.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The sales announced for the present week, all taking place at the Exchange, except when otherwise noted, are as follows:

To-day, (Monday,) June 21.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Daniel Brown, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lease of lot 25.5 by 90, on Third avenue, south-west corner of East Sixty-third street. Lease dated May 1, 1868, for twenty years, with privilege of renewals. Ground rent $1,000 per annum.

By Benjamin P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Richard C. Beamish, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 26 by 75, on Jackson street, north-east corner of Front street.

George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. D. W. Baldwin, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100.8, on West Eightieth street, south side, 100 feet east of Twelfth avenue.

Tuesday, June 22.

A. H. Muller & Son, Executor's sale of the estate of Thomas Connell, deceased, of the following valuable City real estate; one house with lot, 25.8 by 76.6, No. 323 Broome street, south-west corner of Chrystie street; two lots, each 24.8 by 95, on Madison avenue, west side, 49.5 feet north of East Twenty-seventh street; five lots, forming a plot in size 100.5 by 85 on Madison avenue, south-west corner of East Fifty-fourth street; one lot 20 by 100.5 on East Fifty-fourth street, south side, 85 feet west of Madison avenue; four lots, each 25.3 by 100 on Ninth avenue, south-east corner of West One Hundred and Twenty-first street, and four lots, 25 by 100.11 on West One Hundred and Twentieth street, north side, 100 feet east of Ninth avenue. Also, a similar sale of the estate of James Fitzpatrick, of one lot, 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Eighteenth street, north side, 210 feet east of Fifth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of one four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 102.2, on East Seventy-first street, north side, 120 feet east of Fourth avenue. Also a similar sale, John A. Foley, Esq., Referee, of one three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 19 by 90, on Beekman place, west side 57 feet south of East Fiftieth street. Also at James M. Remsen's Hotel, Jamaica, Long Island, at 2 o'clock, Executor's sale, to close estate of James Weeden, deceased, of the following farm property at Jamaica, Long Island: One farm, containing about forty-three acres, fronting on Jamaica turnpike; also, two acres, fronting on the South-side Railroad, near the village depot; two farms, of fifty acres each, at Foster's Meadow, in the town of Hempstead, and twelve and a half acres, fronting on the South-side Railroad, near Glendale, Long Island.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Robert B. Roosevelt, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, south side, 475 feet east of Tenth avenue; also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Ambrose Monell, Esq., Referee, of one three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 16.8 by 54, on Prospect place, west side, 59.5 feet south of East Forty-third street.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale, to close an estate, of a homestead, with six to twelve acres of land, known as the late residence of Judge A. W. Bradford, located on the Boston Boulevard, between the villages of Mamaroneck and Rye.

By Orville G. Bennett, public auction sale of ten lots, each 20 by 75 on Second avenue, west side, being the entire front between Ninth and Tenth streets, Brooklyn, Long Island.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Port Morris, on the ground at 2 o'clock, sale by order of the heirs of Levinus Austin, deceased, of twenty-six lots each 25 by 100, on north side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh street, commencing at the north-east corner of the Southern Boulevard, and twenty-six lots on One Hundred and Forty-seventh street, south side, commencing at the south-east corner of Prospect street, also on the premises at 4 o'clock, a public auction sale of one two-story and attic frame house with plot 100 by 200, fronting on West Farms road, adjoining the property of T. A. Vyse, Jr., Morrisania, Twenty-fourth ward.

Wednesday, June 23.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John P. Crosby, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 25 by 90 on Carmine street, north side, west of Bedford street.

By Richard V. Harnett, Administratrix sale of the estate of Henry E. Sharp, deceased, of the four-story and one three-story brick house, (front,) one three-story brick factory (rear) with plot 50 by 89.9, Nos. 147 and 149 East Twenty-second street, north side, 145 feet west of Third avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of the lease of plot known as the "Fleetwood Trotting Course," together with gore lot adjoining above, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John C. Bushnell, Esq., Referee, of one house with two lots, each 25 by 100, on Cottage street, south side, known on the map of the village of Mott Haven as No. 233.

Thursday, June 24.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James H. Fay, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on Fifth avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Ninth street. Also, a similar sale, George Putnam Smith, Esq., Referee, of one two-story house, 50 by 50, one stable and plot 75 by 199.10, on West One Hundred and Fifty-first street, north side, extending through to West One Hundred and Fifty-second street, 100 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one four-story brick house, with lot 20 by 78, on Third avenue, west side, 80 feet south of East Eighty-eighth street. Also, Superior Court foreclosure sale, R. P. Lee, Esq., Referee, of nine two-story and basement brick houses, with plot 222.3 by 100, on East One Hundred and Ninth street, south side, 225 feet east of Second avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court partition sale, William H. Leonard, Esq., Referee, of one building, with lot 20 by 50, on Greenwich street, north-west corner of Duane street.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Hugh L. Cole, Esq., Referee, of one lot on East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 275 feet east of Second avenue.

By H. W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of six lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Forty-eighth street, south side, 25 feet west of Eleventh avenue.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James D. Merriam, Esq., Referee, of one four-story and basement brown stone house, with lot 20 by 95, on Madison avenue, west side, 25.5 feet south of East Fifty-eighth street.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Elizabeth, N. J., on the ground, at 2 o'clock, public auction sale of 250 choice lots, bounded by Broad and Prince streets and Parker road, and the magnificent mansion and grounds, 441 by 500, known as the homestead of Mr. Amory, fronting on Salem avenue, extending through to Westminster avenue; also the three-story factory and stores, with lots, Nos. 265 to 269 Morris avenue, near Union Depot.

Friday, June 25.

By A. H. Nicolay & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. R. Robinson, Esq., Referee, of eight lots, each 25 by 90.11, on West One Hundred and Tenth street, north side, and ten lots, 25 by 100.11, on West One Hundred and Eleventh street, south side, 200 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale of plot of land, 50 by 201.6, on Hillside avenue, south side, 302 feet east of Broadway or King's Bridge road; one plot, 50 by 201.9 by 50 by 202.0, 100 feet east of the above, and one plot 55 by 222.9 by 50 by 245.1, 100 feet east of the above.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, public auction sale of four lots, each 25 by 144.10, on west One Hundred and Seventy-fifth street, south side, 500 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles P. Latting, Esq., Referee, of two five-story brick tenements, with lots, each 26 by 100 on Third avenue, east side, 48.11 feet north of east One Hundred and Twelfth street.

Saturday, June 26.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot 15.6 by 103.3, on East Thirteenth street, south side, 478 feet west of Second avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES, SATURDAY, JUNE 19.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 three-story and basement brick house, with lot, West 16th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th av., lot 23x106.3x23.1x8x9x20x9x76	$9,000

By Richard J. Garrettson.

Plot of land, Washington av., s. w. corner 8th st., size 150x145, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward	$6,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, June 18.

Chrystie st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Rivington st., 25 x100; W. H. Doremus to J. Pollens	nom.
Same property; J. Polleus to F. Keckeissen	$30,500
Cortlandt st., n. s., No. 74, 24x60; E. C. Cook to Ida L. Prior	12,000
Howard st., n. s., No. 8, 25.6x111.3; F. Schlegel to Elizabeth M., wife of J. E. Vanderbilt	55,000
King st., n. s., No. 5, 28.6x73; E. C. Cook to Ida L. Prior	4,500
Stanton st., n. s., 79.8 ft. e. of Goerck st., 19.11 x70; C. Ferris to Sarah Hicks	3,500
Washington st., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Barrow st., 26x106 2; E. C. Cook to Ida L. Prior	6,500
Washington place, n. s., 25 ft. w. of Mercer st., 25x100; A. J. Peabody to G. C. Scott	nom.
Same property; Mary, wife of E. Thompson, G. Walker and W. H. Walker to G. C. Scott	23,000
11th st., n. s., 225.5 ft. w. 1st av., 71.3x104.4 x27.2x67.11x140.5; Executors of J. Murphy to S. Marks	20,000
19th st., s. s., No. 50 West, 25x92; E. C. Cook to Ida L. Prior	12,000
24th st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 11th av., 43x98.9, leasehold; Mary E., wife of J. H. Wright, and Mary R. Bennett to the Holbrook Manufacturing Company	767
26th st., s. s., 281.6 ft. e. of 6th av., 18.6x98.9; Frances T. Shelton to De Witt C. Hayes	30,000
39th st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x98.9; J. Pollenz to J. C. F. Roemer	24,000
Same property; F. Keckeissen to J. Pollenz	24,000
60th st., s. s., 561 ft. w. of 5th av., 20x100.5, leasehold; J. J. Samuels to W. Vogel	22,500
71st st., s. s., 675 w. of 8th av., 25x100.5; J. Freedman to S. Freedman	6,500
100th st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 3d av., 250x100.5; P. T. Ruggles, Referee, to A. Norrie and J. B. Johnston	10,000
122d st., n. s., 287.11 ft. e. of 1st av., 16.8x 100.11; S. P. Westervelt to the Harlem Bank	14,000
122d st., n. s., 321.3 ft. e. of 1st av., 16.8x 100.11; same to same	12,000
131st st., s. s., 142.6 ft. w. of 4th av., 17.6x 99.11; S. P. Westervelt to E. Brainerd	14,000
Lexington av., w. s., 65.5 ft. n. of 69th st., 20 x78; W. H. Leonard, Referee, to T. D. Stetson	15,625
Madison av., e. s., 82.1 ft. s. of 84th st., 20x 78.7; Harriet N., wife of B. J. H. Trask, to E. H. Balch	34,000
6th av., w. s., 75.5 ft. s. of 56th st., 25x70; G. P. Smith, Referee, to A. Bernheimer	30,350
10th av., n. w. corner of 57th st., 50.5x100; Althea Schmid (guardian for O. H. and H. A. Maynard, Jr.,) to M. Stafford (all right)	1,091
Same property; I. and J. and E. and J. Keysert and A. Schmid, and Mary Bingham, and Hester, wife of D. Bates, and Ann K. Fisher, and Elizabeth F., wife of C. T. Pegg, and Agnes M. Maynard and Emira M., wife of E. W. Crane, to M. Stafford, 31-33 parts	16,909

LEASES RECORDED.

12th st., n. e. s., 218.9 ft. n. w. of 7th av., 18.9 x103.3; 21 years, per year	$269 50
12th st., n. e. s., 200 ft. n. w. of 7th av., 18.9x 103.3; 21 years, per year	269 50
13th st., n. e. s., 100 ft. w. of 7th av., 25x103.3; 21 years, per year	390 00

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE—NO. 614 5TH AV.—COLUMBIA COLLEGE lease. One of the most complete houses of its size in New-York. Completely overhauled, frescoed, and painted. Built and owned by DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, Architects, No. 63 East 41st st., to whom apply for further particulars.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 5 PINE ST., LOANS money without bonus on approved real estate in New-York, Brooklyn, and Westchester County; also purchases mortgages at lowest rates. Principals apply with papers.

AN ELEGANTLY LOCATED, BUILT, AND arranged large corner dwelling on Madison av. for sale or to let low. Offices No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE.

The sale of the "Cherokee Strip Lands" in Kansas, advertised to be sold under sealed bids, by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in accordance with the provisions of act of Congress May 11, 1872, has, by direction of the Secretary of the Interior, been suspended for the present, on account of the financial depression in that section resulting from the ravages of the grasshoppers.

Further notice will be given of the date when proposals for the lands will again be received.
S. S. BURDETT, Commissioner, G. L. O.
WASHINGTON, D. C. June 9, 1875.

ORANGE MOUNTAIN CLIFF.—RENT, FULLY furnished, for season, an elegant country-seat adjoining the residences of Messrs. Hecker, Brown, Gen. Marcy, McClellan, and Drs. Marcy and Adams, commanding extensive southerly views; large residence, modern conveniences; large stables; fruit and vegetable gardens; fully stocked; lawns, forest shade; twelve acres; immediate possession. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME, IN perfect order, on the east bank of the Hudson, north of Poughkeepsie; river and Catskill Mountain views unequaled; eighty acres; quarter mile river front, with dock; splendid mansion and improvements, all new; 5,000 bearing fruit trees; no fever and ague. For particulars apply to T. S. C., Box No. 9 Tivoli Post Office, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A beautiful farm of ninety-seven acres, near Port Richmond, Staten Island; has dwelling-house, barn, &c.; seventy-five acres tillable land, twenty-two acres woodland; terms very easy.
For particulars apply to
GEO. H. SCOTT,
No. 5½ Pine st., New-York.

BUT $500 CASH REQUIRED TO OWN your dwelling in a beautiful location near this City; $1,000 pays for the house and lot; also one at $3,000; only part cash needed; balance in easy payments; own your home and be happy. Call between 9 and 11 A. M., or 4 and 6 P. M. at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—CENTRAL New-Jersey Land and Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale, at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE or ELSTON MARSH, 119 Liberty st.

FORDHAM PARK.—LOTS AND PLOTS WITHIN thirty minutes from Forty-second Street Depot, via Harlem Railroad, for sale or exchange for improved property; will furnish money to improve. Call and examine. W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

LET EVERY MAN
OWN REAL ESTATE.
PEREMPTORY SALE
OF
FORTY-ONE LOTS,
Comprising most of the block of land bounded by
1ST AV., EAST RIVER, 100TH AND 101ST STS.
GEO. HOBART SCOTT
Will sell at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of
SULLIVAN, KOBBE & FOWLER, Attorneys,
ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1875,
AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

TERMS EASY. In five years these lots will be surrounded by houses and have quadrupled in value. It is the last opportunity to get cheap lots in New-York City. No reserve. For particulars and maps apply to GEO. HOBART SCOTT, No. 5½ Pine st.; or to the Attorneys, SULLIVAN, KOBBE & FOWLER, Drexel Building, Wall st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE.
HOUSES AND LOT, CORNER OF BROOME AND CHRYSTIE STS.; ALSO LOTS ON MADISON AV. AND 54TH ST.; 120TH ST. AND 9TH AV., OPPOSITE MORNINGSIDE PARK.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, June 22, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of Thos. Connell, deceased:

BROOME AND CHRYSTIE STREETS.—The brick and frame houses and lot No. 323 Broome st., south-west corner of Chrystie st.

MADISON AVENUE.—Two lots, west side, 49.5 feet north of 27th st.

MADISON AVENUE.—Five lots south-west corner of Madison av. and 54th st., with one lot in the rear, on 54th st.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH STREET.—Four lots, north side, 100 feet east of 9th av.

NINTH AVENUE.—Four lots, south-east corner of 9th av. and 121st st., and opposite the Morningside Park.

Fifty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.
WETMORE & BOWNE, Attorneys.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 21 Park Row and No. 37 Nassau st., New-York.
GRAND JUBILEE AUCTION
On premises, at 2 o'clock, on
TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1875.
52 ELEGANT LOTS AT PORT MORRIS,
ON SOUTHERN BOULEVARD AND 147TH ST.,
23D WARD, NEW-YORK CITY.
SALE POSITIVE AND PERMPTORY. BY ORDER OF HEIRS OF LEVINIUS AUSTIN, DECEASED.

Also, house and plot of eight lots on road to West Farms will be sold at same place.

Daring Balloon Ascension by Prof. Fisher; Harrison, the great improvisatore; Seventh Regiment Band; collation before sale. Free passes to the ground.

Maps, terms, &c., at office, No. 21 Park row, New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT DOBB'S FERRY, ON THE HUDSON RIVER—To be sold at auction, on TUESDAY, June 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway.

This property comprises six acres of land, with the first-class brick dwelling erected thereon. The house contains all modern improvements, has wide piazzas front and rear, and is suitable for a Winter or Summer residence, or for a hotel or college. The land extends from Broadway to the Hudson River, with water grant on the same. The place is supplied with fruit and ornamental trees, garden, &c.; also large stable and carriage-house, and is about five minutes' walk from the depot. The location and neighborhood are unrivaled.

Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 7 Pine street.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, elegant homestead and valuable real estate in Westchester County, between Mamaroneck and Rye, on the Boston Boulevard, and within about ten minutes' walk of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Station at Harrison. Will be sold at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, June 22, at 12 o'clock noon, upon the most reasonable terms, the spacious house, late the residence of Judge A. W. Bradford, suitable for hotel, school, or residence, with six to twelve acres, stable, conservatory, and grapery, and also two plots of about two and a half and four acres each.

LEWIS E. WOOD, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell on MONDAY, June 21, 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the elegant mansion and thirteen lots, the residence of A. B. Gayle, Esq.; this property is situated on Ogden av., and is fifteen minutes from Hoboken Ferry via new elevator. For maps and full particulars apply to LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer, office No. 79 Montgomery st., Jersey City.

A. J. BLEECKER & SON WILL SELL AT auction on FRIDAY, June 25, at 12 M., at Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, four lots on 175th st., south side, 500 feet west of 10th av. Boulevard, each 25 by about 140 feet. Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 135 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE LOT ON 118TH ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of James Fitzpatrick, deceased.

118TH ST.—The Lot of Land, situate on the northerly side of 118th st., commencing 210 feet east of 5th av., 25 by 100.11.

WILLIAM J. KANE, Attorney, No. 243 Broadway.
Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house centrally located, near Broadway; sixteen rooms in perfect order; will be rented for $1,200 per annum; a rare opportunity; call and see. W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

TO RENT, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—a double house with about one acre of land, on the Hills of East Orange, N. J.; or would sell a part or the whole; plenty of shade trees. Address L. I. S., care of B. F. Crane, No. 494 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

TO LET LOW FOR THE SUMMER.—LARGE, roomy house on the banks of the Hudson, opposite Catskill. Boating, bathing, and fishing near the house. Fine mountain and river view. Apply to Dr. J. A. LANSING, No. 34 Vesey st.

A FEW EXCEEDINGLY DESIRABLE, centrally located, furnished and unfurnished, houses, left over from May, to lease low; bargains. Offices, No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE AT SEA CLIFF, ON the shore; beautiful location; good fishing and bathing. Inquire of SAMUEL COX, Sea Cliff House, Long Island.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house; $175 per month; everything in good order. Apply on premises, No. 146 West 49th st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING TAKEN THE first suite of offices in Moir's large building, corner of 23d st. and 6th av, will let one or two offices at a moderate rent; building heated by steam; the situation is one of the finest up-town.
JAMES R. EDWARDS,
No. 108 West 23d st., corner of 6th av.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE OFFICES IN building No. 744 Broadway; first-class location for book trade; terms very moderate. W. N. GRISWOLD'S Real Estate Office, Room No. 3.

STORES, FIRST FLOORS, AND OFFICES to let or lease on most favorable terms in the great book centre, Broadway and 8th st. W. N. GRISWOLD'S Real Estate Office, No. 744 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 138 and 190 West Houston st.; first floor and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FLAT WANTED.—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A first-class flat, with all modern improvements, between 42d and 59th sts. and 4th and 8th avs. Address L. M., No. 110 Grand st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 307 4TH AV.—A large number superior cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, experienced chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, ladies' maids, laundresses, house-workers of all nations, young girls; those lately landed.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., (formerly with Bedell,) will be found a large selection of superior servants, well recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, suitable for private families, hotels, and boarding-houses.

CHAMBER-MAID, NURSE, &c.—BY A French girl, who speaks English perfectly; is an excellent seamstress, and used to care of children; is a very neat, tidy, pleasant girl; has best references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Scotch-Protestant girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is neat and tidy, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glass, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING or Waiting.—By a very nice, neat young French girl; very competent in either capacity; has two years' reference from last place to which her employer can refer. To be seen at the French Bureau, No. 602 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German Protestant young woman; is an experienced chamber-maid and first-class waitress; has best City reference; country or City. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, in a strictly private family. Can be seen for two days at present employer's, No. 119 East 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl to do chamber-work and waiting; is willing to go to the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 222 West 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; is highly respectable, willing, and obliging; can go well recommended. Call at No. 227 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBER-maid and fine washer, with good City references; country preferred. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG woman as first-class chamber-maid; will assist with washing and waiting; City or country; private or public; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

COMPANION, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT person of education and refinement as useful companion to a lady; capable of taking charge of household duties; understands all kinds of sewing; would instruct and take care of one or two children; willing to make herself useful in a position not menial, for the comfort of a family; highest references from present employer. Address A. N., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COMPANION, &c.—BY A LADY, EITHER AS COMpanion to or as attendant upon an aged or invalid lady; or would do anything not menial; country preferred; salary not so much an object as a home. Address F. F., Box No. 218 Post Office, City.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS, OR COOK, WASHER, and ironer.—By a colored young woman, who is an excellent family cook; would take a place in City or country; is also a superior laundress, and would do cooking, washing, and ironing in a small family; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, pastry, &c.; undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman as good family cook; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and is an excellent laundress; can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; references thoroughly investigated at the bureau.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WHO HAS had two places in twelve years, a place in City or country; makes nice soups, good roasts, excellent bread and biscuit, delicious desserts, jellies, and preserves, also pastry; will do a little washing if desired. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A QUIET, RELIABLE WOMAN, WHO IS a good cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also a good baker and pastry cook; has best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A COMpetent young woman, who is a good cook in every branch; makes good soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in the best style; is an excellent washer and ironer; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Swedish Protestant young woman; understands cooking thoroughly and is a first-class washer and ironer; has excellent City reference; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK—LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—By a mother and daughter; one as first-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; the other as laundress and chamber-maid, or would do the work of a small family. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 33 5th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; understands soups, meats, game, desserts, and is a good baker; would go to the country with a family for the Summer; City references. Call or address No. 897 8th av., between 53d and 54th sts.

COOK—OF THE HIGHEST ORDER, AND THOROUGHLY competent in every respect in French or American cooking; City or country; can furnish the best of references; ladies can be seen. Apply at No. 602 6th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands French and English cooking in all its branches thoroughly; has excellent reference; City or country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COLORED woman; she is a good cook, washer, ironer, and general house-worker; for City or country; has good references. Seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN; is a good washer and ironer; or as chamber-maid, waitress, &c.; for City or country; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK, who can take charge of milk and butter; is a good baker and a first-class cook, with good recommendations; country. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL as good cook; willing to assist in coarse washing; is good bread, biscuit, and pastry baker; has no objection to the country; good City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 249 West 30th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A WELSH WOMAN WHO IS A thorough, capable cook and a steady, reliable woman; can suit for hotel or Summer boarding-house or steamboat; has best reference. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron; good washer and ironer; or would do general house-work; City or country; references. Apply at No. 233 Sullivan st., rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook in a first-class family; best of reference can be given. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 255 5th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN; SHE IS A good cook and a capable washer and ironer, or general house-worker; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT PERson as first-class cook in a private family; best City references; country preferred. Call for two days at No. 413 East 17th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, to cook, wash, and iron in a private family; excellent City reference. Call at No. 200 Waverly place, between Charles and West 10th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS first-class cook in a private boarding-house; has City reference from her last place. Call at No. 200 Waverley place, between Charles and West 10th sts.

COOK, &c.—AS GOOD COOK AND TO WASH AND iron in a private family; City or country; by a neat, faithful, competent woman with excellent City reference. Call at 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK, &c.—AS COOK AND TO WASH AND IRON or to do house-work in the country, by a neat, competent, willing girl, with good reference. Call at No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN, STRONG obliging; cook, wash and iron well; wants a good home in City or country; good references. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts, up stairs.

COOK.—BY A SWISS WOMAN—A PERFECT COOK—in hotel or first-class private house. Apply at No. 18 Eldridge st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook; no objection to the country. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 147 East 21st st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK, washer, and ironer; good City references. Apply at No. 207 West 26th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAker would go out by the day or take home work; walking suits made at moderate prices and short notice; best of City reference. Call at No. 259 6th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker will go out by the day or week; has all the new styles; $2 per day. Inquire at No. 608 3d av., in cigar store.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker wishes a few more engagements to go out by the day. Address M. T., Box No 290, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN in a family; accustomed to the charge of a household; is willing to assist in any capacity but washing and ironing; understands good cooking; City or country; five years' reference; a good home more desirable than large salary. Call or address House-keeper, No. 315 East 12th st., near 2d av.

HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION.—BY AN American lady fully competent as housekeeper or companion for an elderly lady, or would take care of an invalid and make herself generally useful; salary not so much an object as a good home. Address Miss F. N. H., care of J. S. Florence, No. 301 Market st., Newark, N. J.

HOUSE-MAID.—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL OF many years' experience in house-work in general; has a long reference from last place; ladies can refer to her last and former employers. Can be seen at French Office, No. 602 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WELSH GIRL for general work; is strong, neat, and a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; wants a steady place; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a woman whom we know as first-class laundress; can do French fluting, puffs, polishes, &c.; understands doing up all kinds of ladies' and children's fineries in superior style, and will do chamber-work if desired; references unexcelled; last employer can be seen. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl, as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has the most respectable City references as to character and capability; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; reference; for City or country; willing to assist with whatever work is required, and can take a place at an hour's notice. Apply at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—FIRST CLASS; WISHES SOME family washing; understands all kinds of fluting and puffing; has been washing for families for last fifteen years; best City references. Call at No. 257 West 31st st., near 8th av.; inquire in the grocery store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as laundress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS TO GO out by the day or week or to take in ladies' and gentlemen's washing and do all kinds of finery; City reference. Call at No. 352 East 19th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN as laundress in a private family; good City reference. Apply at No. 27 West 50th st., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress to go out by the day to some respectable families; has excellent reference. Apply to Mrs. Skelly, No. 331 East 32d st.

NURSE AND MAID.—OR WOULD ASSIST with chamber-work; is capable and kind to children, and very obliging; has six years' best recommendation from one family; City or country. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A REspectable American Protestant young girl, who is very fond and kind to children; also, understands her duties as chamber-maid, and willing to make herself generally useful in a good home; very best reference. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT GERMAN PROTESTANT girl as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and nurse; is a very experienced nurse and chamber-maid and a good plain sewer; has best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman; has had full charge of infants for many years; takes charge day and night; a good sewer; can give long and satisfactory reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 208 West 32d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable girl as nurse and seamstress; understands the Wheeler & Wilson machine; willing to go in the country; nine years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 243 East 28th st., second floor, front.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, as infant's nurse; will be found careful and reliable; best City reference; country preferred. Address I. S., Box No. 269, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT capable French girl, with good reference, as nurse or seamstress, or will make herself useful in any capacity; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY A CAREFUL ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman as competent nurse for an infant; several years' experience; would see after a grown child; best references given. Apply at No. 158 West 28th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as nurse; would like to travel with a family going to Europe. Call for two days at present employer's, No. 21 West 34th st., between 11 and 2 o'clock.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY nurse; understands her business thoroughly; invalids carefully attended to; highest references can be given. Address Nurse E., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN OF EXperience; would go for moderate wages to a good family; has a good knowledge of other duties; City reference. Call at No. 139 West 25th st., room No. 2.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young girl as nurse; willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Call at No. 24 East 55th st.

NURSE.—BY A GOOD GROWN CHILD'S FRENCH nurse and seamstress, with good City references; country preferred. Can be seen at 1,233 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED woman who is a good family seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine, and is also a neat, quick, hand sewer; wages moderate in a good home. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—IN THE COUNTRY, AS seamstress; or would go as nurse to grown up children; understands all kinds of family sewing. Call or address No. 349 East 86th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as seamstress; will wait on a lady; will take the entire care of a grown child; City reference. Call at No. 37 West 39th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT FAMILY seamstress and dressmaker, in either City or country; has best City references; is a good operator on machines. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress to go by the day or week; can give the best of City references; can do all kinds of dress-making. Apply at No. 227 West 31st st., third bell.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan, as waitress in a private family; neat, willing, and obliging; best City reference. Address A. J., Box No. 268, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT YOUNG PROTestant woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands care of silver and making salads; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands care of silver and salad dressing of all kinds; can take a man's place; has the most respectable City reference; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, trained in the best families in City; she has good recommendations; is very tidy, competent, and a first-class waitress. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A neat young woman, two and a half years' reference from last place, who is a first-class waitress; also a thoroughly experienced chamber-maid would like a place in a private family in City or country; can furnish good references; lady can be seen. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. References thoroughly investigated at this employment bureau.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS and chamber-maid; City reference; can take entire charge of dining-room, silver, salads, &c.; City or country; will give full satisfaction in her work and reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts, up-stairs.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT, RESPECTABLE girl; understands care of silver and salad dressings; no objection to the country or to light chamber-work. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 147 East 21st st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN wants to take in washing or go out by the day. Call at No. 328 West 17th st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor, in the rear.

MALES.

A COURIER—WITH TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' EXperience in European traveling, acquainted with the different languages, before leaving, would like to engage with a family or party going to Europe; best references from families in the City; willing to pay own passage. Address Courier, No. 404 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A TRUSTworthy middle-aged man, (Danish;) is a good groom and careful driver; City or country; takes good care of the horses, harness, and washing of nice carriages; is also a good gardener; has perfect knowledge of his business; is a Protestant; single, sober, honest, and faithful; will always be found so; willing to do other work if required in or around the house when not employed in the stable; sixteen years in this country; has good references. Can be seen or address C. Schultz, No. 523 Pearl st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER—HOUSE-work, &c.—By an English Protestant man and wife, aged twenty-nine years; no children; man can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do gardening and general work about a place; wife is a good cook, washer, and ironer; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN, GROOM, AND GARDENER.—By an English Protestant man, aged thirty-one years, who is a good groom and driver, good plain gardener, or would engage to travel as valet; good recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY AN ENGlish Protestant, aged thirty-one years, who can take care of horses and cattle, drive, do gardening, milk; keep roads walks, and lawns in order, &c.; best references. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; will recommend him highly in every particular; is a careful driver, first-class groom, strictly temperate, neat appearance, willing, and obliging. Call on or address James, at Mr. Cunningham's stable, No. 121 West 45th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant young man who thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; is willing to make himself useful; can milk if required; highly recommended from last employers; City or country. Address J. S., Box 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE MAN, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; is an excellent groom and a careful, good driver; is willing and obliging; country preferred; first-class City reference from last employers. Address W. D., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG single man, (Protestant;) capable in care of horses and careful driver; would take second man's position as assistant or groom; best City reference. Call or address, on Monday, J. B., at Brewster's carriage factory, No. 145 East 25th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN, who has the best of City reference, and thoroughly understands the care of horses, &c.; no objections to the country. Call or address R. M., No. 144 5th av., or address Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman and groom; willing and obliging; can furnish the best City and country reference; out of employment on account of gentleman leaving the City. Address J. S., Box No. 293, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PRACTICAL EXPERIENCED man; is a first-class groom; good steady driver; temperate, industrious habits; willing and obliging; City or country; ten years' unexceptionable City recommendations. Address L. or Coachman, No. 20 Nassau st., Room No. 5, former employer's.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN who thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness carriages &c.; is willing to make himself useful; City or country; can be highly recommended by last employer. Address J. C., Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS MAN, single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable references. Address T. H., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a good groom and driver; is willing and respectful, sober and honest. Address A. B., No. 183 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man; no family; is a good groom and a careful driver; would go to the country; will be found willing and obliging; the best of City references given. Call or address W. M., No. 6 West 45th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERSTANDS his business thoroughly; is willing to make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place; best City reference; wages no object. Address G. S., Box No. 220 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable Protestant man, sober and steady, willing and obliging; City or country; can be recommended. Address B. R., Box No. 314 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO HAS THE best of City reference, and thoroughly understands the care of horses, &c.; no objections to the country. Call or address R. M., No. 144 5th av., or address BOX 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE young man; understands plain gardening; is a good, careful driver; perfectly sober; willing and obliging; seven years' City reference; no objection to any part of the country. Address C., Box No. 224, *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A GERman Protestant; single; thoroughly understands both branches; is a good, careful driver, and a vegetable gardener; best City reference. Address F. B., *Times* Office, Box No. 232.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT Englishman who understands the business in all its branches; he has the very best of references, and would not object to going to any part of the country. Call or address Peters & Calhoun Co., No. 33 Mercer st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, MARried, as coachman; first-class City reference for the past twenty years. Can be seen at late employer's, (Mr. Hall,) No. 148 East 39th st.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN, (MARried,) who thoroughly understands management of greenhouse and graperies; is first-class fruit and vegetable grower, and well experienced in laying out and improving places; reference first-class for character and ability. Address Gardener, No. 76 West 35th st., in florist store.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A Swede; single; gives four years' references as vegetable gardner and coachman; can milk; will be useful; speaks English; is strictly sober. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED PROTESTANT man; small family; good City reference; understands the care of grapery, green-house, and general care of a gentleman's place. Call on or address J. B., at Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED servants, male and female, for private families, hotels, and boarding-houses at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av.

JANITOR.—BY A SMALL, RESPONSIBLE, colored family, a janitor's position in a business building or French flat; can give good City references. Address E. W. B., Box No. 254, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

STEWARD, PORTER, OR BELLMAN.—BY a Protestant single man, aged thirty years, who has worked in hotels in both city and country; is sober and industrious, and has the best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SWEDE, SPEAKING SOME English; he has a very good recommendation as an experienced flower and vegetable gardener; takes care of horses and cows; wages very small. Can be seen at the Swedish Servant's Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE care of horses and drive; City or country; good references. Call or address W. J., No. 158 East 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A DANE, WITH THE BEST CITY references as for competency, character; he speaks English; is neat, tidy, willing; country preferred. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, GIVING ELEVEN years City references; he is strictly sober, a first-class waiter, willing to be useful; will come for moderate wages. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant man as waiter; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; only leaves on account of family going to Europe; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 145 Madison av.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT man; long and satisfactory reference. Address P. M., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A COLored man; best of City references. Address or apply to Daniel Gibson, No. 29 Park row.

STORAGE.

E. O. CARRINGTON'S STORAGE WARE-HOUSES for the safe keeping of valuables and all kinds of goods.

We manufacture a moth destroyer which is "sure death" to moths, and a good preventive.

Principal office, No. 384 3d av. Branch offices, No. 1 East 22d st. and No. 1,284 Broadway.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, Baggage, &c., in separate rooms; low rates; buildings have every convenience; watchman at night.
MICHALES & SON,
Nos. 38, 40, and 42 Commerce st., near Bleecker.

GRAND CENTRAL STORAGE WARE-HOUSE, for furniture, pianos, mirrors, carriages, sleighs, &c., Nos. 232 and 234 West 47th st., corner Broadway, MORGAN & BROTHER.

FINANCIAL.

THE
Mercantile Trust Co.
OF NEW-YORK.
Capital - $2,000,000.

PRESIDENT,	VICE PRESIDENT,
WM. G. LAMBERT.	LOUIS FITZGERALD.
TREASURER,	SECRETARY,
B. F. RANDOLPH.	WILLIAM MILES.

DIRECTORS.

WM. G. LAMBERT,	GEO. D. MORGAN,
H. A HURLBUT,	JNO. AUCHINCLOSS,
WM. H. SMITH,	ROBT. MACKENZIE,
GEO. H. STUART,	JAS. M. HALSTEAD,
JAS. M. MORRISON,	HENRY B. HYDE,
H. G. MARQUAND,	RICH. IRVIN, Jr.
H. M. ALEXANDER,	DANIEL DODD,
WM. T. BLODGETT,	WILLIAM SLOANE,
EDMUND A. SMITH,	ALANSON TRASK,
WILLIAM MILES,	JOHN J. McCOOK,
B. F. RANDOLPH,	ELBERT B. MONROE

LOUIS FITZGERALD.

Offers for sale at par and accrued interest a limited number of First Mortgages

OF IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

The properties securing these mortgages are carefully appraised for at least double the amount loaned upon them. The titles are critically examined by the counsel of the company, and every loan is submitted to the unanimous approval of an Executive Committee of the above Board of Directors.

Each mortgage becomes the specific property of a purchaser, and is supplemented by the unqualified guarantee of the company for its punctual payment at its office in New-York.

The mortgages are in sums of five hundred dollars and upward, run for five years, and bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. They are prepared in a convenient and negotiable form, and may be used as collaterals.

They are especially attractive to Executors and Administrators of estates.

Facilities for the examination of each and every loan and of all the details of the business given by

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Vice President,
IN CHARGE OF THE BOND DEPARTMENT,
Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway, N. Y.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORT-GAGE BONDS OF THE NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY, AND TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that the first meeting of the BOSTON AND NEW-YORK AIR LINE RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at Assurance Hall, in the City of Middletown, and State of Connecticut, on the 24th day of June, 1875, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. At the said meeting the organization of the said company is to be made and completed, Directors of the said corporation may be chosen, and by-laws adopted conformably to the provisions of the General Statutes of Connecticut respecting railroad companies.—Dated 12th June, 1875.

E. ELLERY ANDERSON,	Corporators of the Boston and New-York Air Line Railroad Company.
SAMUEL L. WARNER,	
SAMUEL S. SANDS,	
D. B. HATCH,	
T. L. WATSON,	
ALLYN M. COLEGROVE,	
J. N. CAMP,	
CH. DANA,	
JULIUS HOTCHKISS,	

At a meeting of the Corporators of the Boston and New-York Air Line Railroad Company, held at the office of Hatch & Foote, No. 12 Wall st., in the City of New-York, the following rules for voting at the first meeting of the corporation were adopted:

First.—At the first meeting of the Boston and New-York Air Line Railroad Company, each holder of a first mortgage bond of the New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railway Company who shall be present at said first meeting, either in person or by proxy, shall be entitled to one vote for each one hundred dollars of the principal of the bond or bonds held by him.

The foregoing rule is an extract from the Charter.

Second.—Holders of the said first mortgage bonds of the New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company may send or deliver their bonds to either of the depositaries hereinafter named. The said depositaries are hereby empowered to issue receipts for the said bonds specifying the names of the owners thereof, and the numbers, denominations, and amounts of the bonds received by them. The persons described as owners in the said receipts may at the said first meeting vote on the said receipts either in person or by proxy in like manner as though the bonds themselves were actually produced.

Third.—Hatch & Foote, Bankers, at No. 12 Wall st., in the City of New-York; Hatch & Watson, Bridgeport, Conn.; John N. Camp, at the First National Bank of Middletown, are hereby appointed depositaries for the purpose of receiving the said bonds, and with the power of issuing the said receipts. The bonds to be retained by the said depositaries until the surrender of the said receipts.

Fourth.—All the expenses incurred for expressage and safe deposit of the said bonds shall be paid by the said Boston and New-York Air Line Railroad Company.

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers,
No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

U. S. Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

LOST OR STOLEN.

The July, 1875, January, 1876, and July, 1876, Coupons on the following Government Bonds:
$76,000 Coupon 6s, 1881. Nos. 56,975 to 57,050 inclusive, $30 each.
$50,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 4,552 to 4,601 inclusive, $30 each.
$50,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 151,060 to 151,109 inclusive, $30 each.
$50,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 118,314 to 118,363 inclusive, $30 each.
$14,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 13,893, 13,894, 97,914, 97,915, 97,916, 29,771, 29,770, 56,248, to 56,354 inclusive, $30 each.

Payment on the above has been stopped at the United States Treasury Offices.

Also lost, three Coupons from $500 bonds of Paterson City, called "Bounty Bonds:" Nos. 548, 549, 550. And from $1,000 bond of Long Dock Company, No. 2,685.

A reward of **$2,000** will be paid for the recovery of the above, and no questions asked, and in proportion for any part thereof.

Address Post Office Box No. 1,242 New-York City.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 187 West st., on TUESDAY, the 13th day of July next. The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer books of both common and preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, the 12th inst., and remain closed until Wednesday, the 14th of July next.

The transfer office will be reopened on Wednesday, July 14, 1875, and thereafter be continued at the general offices of the company, No. 212 Duane st, New-York.

By order of the board: A. R. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE.

The office of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company in the City of New-York, has been removed to No. 68 William st., where the transfer of stocks will hereafter be made, and the interest coupons paid.
JULIUS WADSWORTH, Vice President.
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1875.

FURNISHED COMMITTEE ROOMS TO LET
IN THE
DREXEL BUILDING,
Corner Broad and Wall sts.,
For use of meetings, &c.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.

Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 120 OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, in name of Theodore P. Green, for twenty shares assented stock of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, for surrender certificate No. 213 of said Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company. All persons are cautioned against negotiating certificate of said Trust Company, and any person having knowledge of same will please address the subscriber at Brattleboro, Vt.
THEO. P. GREEN.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORT-GAGE.—Property in New-York, Brooklyn, Westchester, and New-Jersey. First, second, and leasehold mortgages cashed. City and county bonds negotiated. References: R. H. Lowry, Esq.; J. D. Vermilye, Esq. Apply to S. S. WOOD, JR., & R. B. FLOYD JONES, No. 98 Broadway.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE,	DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE	LATHAM A. FISH

AGENCY OF
Merchants' Bank of Canada,
NO. 62 WALL ST.

Capital	$9,000,000 Gold
Paid up	7,907,706 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
WALTER WATSON, WM. J. INGRAM, } Agents.
LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

FORTUNES HAVE BEEN MADE IN WALL st. by investments of $212 in spreads on Erie; $10 or $106 pays proportionately; 100 shares of any stock bought on deposit of $300. Pamphlet free.
SIMPSON, DARRAGH & CO., Bankers and Brokers,
No. 84 Broadway, corner Wall st., New-York.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECtion for Directors of this bank will be held at the bank, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of July, 1875. Polls open from 1 to 2 P. M. GEORGE F. VAIL, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
Nos. 261 and 263 BROADWAY CORNER WARREN ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1875.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per Cent. has been declared by the Trustees of the Company, payable on and after July 1, 1875.

The transfer books will be closed on June 21, and reopened July 2, 1875.
J. C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 78 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1875.

INTEREST MATURING JULY 1, 1875, ON bonds of this company, also on $3,000,000 Missouri State six per cent. bonds, known as "the Hannibal and St. Joseph issue," will be paid on after the 1st day of July, 1875, on presentation of the proper coupons at the Bank of North America.
JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, June 15, 1875.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD COMPANY, can obtain the amount of their coupons, maturing this day by applying at our office.
WORDEN & LEVERICH,
No. 48 Wall st.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after the 1st day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed on the 21st instant, and will remain closed until the 1st proximo.
GEORGE W. PERKINS, Cashier.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Interest coupons due July 1, 1875, on Consolidated Bonds of the State of Louisiana emitted up to June 15, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 21st inst., on presentation to WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine st., New-York.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
June 1, 1875.

THE INTEREST ON ILLINOIS STATE BONDS, due the first Monday of July, 1875, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 5th to the 21st of July, inclusive.
THOS. S. RIDGWAY, State Treasurer,
Springfield, Illinois.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1875.

BY INSTRUCTION OF THE COMMISSIONERS, the coupons on the bonds of the District of Columbia, due at this bank on July 1, will be paid on and after Monday next, on presentation, without rebate.
GEORGE F. BAKER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of all tax, payable July 1, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable July 1, 1875, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

HELP WANTED.

ANGELL'S ROMAN BATHS, NO. 61 LEX-INGTON AV., want agreeable, honest, intelligent, industrious, strictly temperate Americans, under twenty-five, for baths and office; also, man and wife, who can keep a hotel, for house and restaurant.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—STATE AGE, SALary required, and references. Address Box No. 84, Station A.

ON DEMANDE.—UNE FEMME DE CHAMBRE pour aller à la campagne. S'adresser, Lundi, 21 Juin, à Windsor Hotel, Chambre No. 13.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE FRENCH GIRL TO do chamber-work and plain sewing. Call, with reference, at Mme. D. Golard's, No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts. Call for two days.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS WAITRESS and to assist in the chamber-work; must have good references. Apply on Monday and Tuesday, between the hours of 9 and 12, at No. 438 Madison av.

WANTED—A FRENCH GIRL, AS NURSE AND seamstress; must have good references. Apply between 1 and 3½ o'clock on Monday, at No. 11 West 17th st.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN TELEgraphy; small salary while practicing. Address, with stamp, UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, Box No. 3,167 Post Office.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Eighth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 28th day of June, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for enlarging and altering Grammar School No. 33, on Clarke street, near Broome st.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

CHAS. H. HOUSLEY,
FRANZ BRANIG,
S. G. COOK, M. D.,
WILLIAM CLEARY,
AUSTIN LEAKE,
Board of School Trustees, Eighth Ward.
Dated New-York, June 12, 1875.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts, until FRIDAY, the 2d day of July, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for new steam-heating apparatus for Grammer School No. 42, on Allen st., near Canal st.
FRANCIS H. WEISMANN, M. D.,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Tenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the place above named, until FRIDAY, the 2d day of July, 1875, and until 4½ o'clock P. M. on said day, for new steam-heating apparatus for Grammer School No. 18, on East 51st st., near Lexington av.
JULIUS KATZENBERG,
Chairman Board School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Engineer, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 18, 1875.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION.
JERSEY CITY, June 1 , 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City Treasurer, City Hall, until the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of the whole or any part of Six Hundred Thousand Dollars of Jersey City Seven Per Cent. Bonds, either coupon or registered, payable in thirty years from June 1, 1875; interest payable semi-annually.

These Bonds are authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, passed March 31, 1871. The credit and the whole property of the city are pledged for their payment, and they are free from taxation in this State.

They are issued to pay a like amount falling due during the year—and are not to increase the bonded debt of the city.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids if not considered for the best interest of the city to accept them.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Jersey City Bonds," and addressed to
I. I. VAN DER BEEK,
President Board of Finance and Taxation.
Or T. C. BROWN, Chairman Finance Committee.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*SCYTHIA...WED., June 23 | *RUSSIA...WED., June 30
CHINA......SAT., June 26 | *BOTHNIA...WED., July 7

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

FRANCE, Trudelle.......SATURDAY, June 26
VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesnez.......SATURDAY, July 10
AMERIQUE, Pouzolz.......SATURDAY, July 24

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.) First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF LOUISIANA.......Wed., June 30
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. Sadler.......Wed., July 14
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. Cooper.......Wed., July 28

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND....Saturday, June 26, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.......Saturday, July 3, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER....Saturday, July 10, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.......Saturday, July 17, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.......Saturday, July 24, at 9 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND.......THURSDAY, June 24, 9 A. M.
FRANCE.......THURSDAY, July 1, 3 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

England, June 26, 10 A. M. | The Queen, July 10, 10 A. M.
Egypt, July 3, 3 P. M. | Spain, July 17, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

RHEIN.......June 26 | NECKAR.......July 10
ODER.......July 3 | MOSEL.......July 17

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.......$100 gold.
Second cabin.......60 gold.
Steerage.......30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

MANHATTAN.......June 22, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.......July 6, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.......July 13, at 1:30 P. M.
IDAHO.......July 20, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO NASSAU, JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR KINGSTON and COLOMBIA:

CLARIBEL.......June 19
ANDES.......July 10

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:

ETNA.......June 26
ALPS.......July 14

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. Bulkley, WEDNESDAY, June 23, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, June 26, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. Whitehurst, WEDNESDAY, June 30, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. Mallory, SATURDAY, July 3, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodation for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA.......Wednesday, June 23
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. Lockwood. Saturday, June 26

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, June 24, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida, and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina.......$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.......22 50
First-class passage to Augusta.......20 00
First-class to Albany.......20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, June 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. Reed.......TUESDAY, June 29
CRESCENT CITY.......THURSDAY, July 8

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For Aspinwall.

ACAPULCO.......June 30, 12 M.

connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

CITY OF TOKIO.......July 1

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should not leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC.......SATURDAY, June 26, at 10:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC.......SATURDAY, July 3, at 3 P. M.
GERMANIC.......SATURDAY, July 10, at 10:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.......SATURDAY, July 17, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO.......Tuesday, June 22
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.......Thursday, June 24
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......Thursday, June 31

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MEXICO.......Tuesday, June 22

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans June 26 and July 17 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

UTOPIA.......Sails Saturday, June 26, 11 A. M.
ETHIOPIA.......Sails Saturday, July 3, 3 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency.
Steerage at lowest current rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore Washington and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:10, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 3 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. | D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamaqend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 20, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also St. Albans, via Manchester, Vt.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls. After June 27, will leave at 10:00 A. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Troy Special, on Saturdays only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars, from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 24, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

SOUTHFERRY RAILWAY COMPANY'S CARS,

RUNNING FROM CORNER CHURCH AND VESEY STS., TO SOUTH, HAMILTON, NORTH SHORE, AND STATEN ISLAND FERRIES.

The Sixth, Eighth, and Ninth avenue cars connect. Broadway, Seventh, Third, Fourth avenue, and East Broadway within one block. From 6 A. M. to 11 o'clock P. M.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—JOHN SEDGWICK, as Assignee, &c., against RENSSELAER TEN BROECK, et al.—In pursuance of a decree of this Court, made and entered in the above entitled action and proceeding, bearing date the 1 th day of June, A. D. 1874, notice is hereby given to all persons claiming to be creditors of the former partnership and partnerships of J. K. & E. B. Place, which consisted of Ephraim B. Place, James K. Place, and James D. Sparkman, that they are required to file their claims respectively with me, the undersigned, the special Master named in said decree, at my office at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of October, 1875, and in default of such claimants filing their claims as aforesaid, they will be barred from the benefit of said decree, and of any distribution of the assets of the united partnership and partnerships which may be made under the said decree.—Dated New-York, June 12, 1875. HENRY WILDER ALLEN, Special Master.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SADDLERS' GOODS.

HARMER, HAYS & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, No. 72 Beekman st., where will be found a large stock of every variety of goods in the line, comprising Linen and Summer Woolen Horse Sheets, Lap Dusters, Fly Nets, Saddles and Bridles, Bits, Stirrups, Whips, and Spurs. Also a large stock of Horse Blankets and Carriage Robes, in all grades. W. CLARK'S genuine patent Horse Clippers.

A FINE SADDLE AND HARNESS PONY for sale—Thirteen and a half hands high, jet black, fine mane and tail, six years old; has been used by a sick lady; will stand by steam cars; sold for want of use; will give a trial; warranted sound. Apply at stable, No. 161 East 28th st.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH AND HIGHLY-bred English cob; blood bay and black points; is guaranteed perfectly sound, gentle, and well gaited; price $350. Inquire of Mr. BLASSON, of Dickel's Riding School, corner of 5th av. and 39th st.

PARK PHAETON FOR SALE CHEAP—Built by John R. Lawrence & Co.; is in perfect order for immediate use; can be seen at the private stable No. 122 West 18th st. For particulars apply at No. 76 Gold st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL WHITE PONY HORSE, sound and gentle; a ladies' pet; can be driven by a child; and as a saddle-horse not surpassed. Can be seen at private stable north-west corner 11th av. and 23d st.

WANTED—A SHETLAND OR SMALL PONY; must be sound and kind; state size and price. Address SHORT, Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AT COST, TO CLOSE BUSINESS, MY FINE stock of carriages of my own make, now in Repository, No. 141 West Broadway. Store must be vacated by July 5. CHARLES GRUBE.

STEAM-BOATS.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.

GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY, SARATOGA SPRINGS, LAKE GEORGE, AND THE NORTH.

THE DREW OR ST. JOHN

leaves every evening at 6 o'clock (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot Canal st., connecting at Albany with all railway lines for the East, North, and West. Tickets and state rooms for sale at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway; also Carter's Express Company, No. 1,241 Broadway, and at Fifth Avenue Hotel, and baggage checked to destination same as on the wharf.

N.B.—GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.—First-class passage, $1; deck passage, 50 cents.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY, LANDING AT CATSKILL.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 25c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1; $6 25 only to Buffalo.

SUNDAY EXCURSION, 8 A. M.; 24th st., 8:15; landing at Iona Island, Newburg, 25c.; Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Athens, $1; return ticket, $1 50, arriving at New-York same day. J. W. HANCOX.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAUREL-TON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

NEWBURG, WEST POINT, COZZENS' HOTEL DOCK, IONA ISLAND.

Daily (Sundays excepted) by steamboat ARMENIA, commencing Wednesday, June 23, from BROOKLYN, Fulton st., at 8:30 A. M.; Vestry st., New-York, 9:10; 24th st., 9:30, landing at Manhattanville, 9:55; Yonkers, 10:35; Dobb's Ferry, 11; Nyack and Tarrytown, (by ferry-boat), 11:25. Returning from Newburg at 2:30 P. M., reaching New-York at 6:30 and Brooklyn at 7 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. (Commencing June 21.) Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

SEA BIRD.

Capt. H. B. Parker, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 15th...3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 16th. 6:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 16th. 3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 17th...6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 17th...3:00 P. M.	Friday, 18th.....6:45 A. M.
Friday, 18th.....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 19th...6:45 A. M.
Saturday, 19th...3:30 P. M.	Saturday, 19th...7:30 P. M.
Sunday, 20th....8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 20th....4:00 P. M.

HELEN.

Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier 35 North River, foot Franklin st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 17th. 7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 17th...3:00 P. M.
Friday, 18th.... 7:30 A. M.	Friday, 18th....3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 19th. 3:30 P. M.	Monday, 21st.....3:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 22d... 8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 22d....3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 23d 9:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 23d. 3:30 P. M.
Thursday, 24th. 11:00 A. M.	Friday, 25th.....7:00 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRING-FIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Fare, 50 cents deck; cabin passage, including berth, $1. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday, excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, the steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS

ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,

Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35, North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGH-KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO' by ferry) THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, North River, daily at 3:30 P. M.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:40. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT daily (Sunday excepted) from Canal st. at 6 P. M. Fare 50c. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham, Windham, and all points west.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

INSTRUCTION.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.—Candidates for admission will be received at the college, 49th st and Madison av., on FRIDAY, June 25, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Candidates for admission to the School of Mines will be received at the same hour on MONDAY, June 28, at the Register's office in the school on the college green.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Nine years of successful work. Healthful, beautiful for situation, homelike. Fall session (nineteen weeks) opens August 11. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

M. C. MITCHELL'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys. West Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, Mass. Send for circular.

SUMMER RESORTS.

United States Hotel,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Will open for reception of guests June 1, 1875.

JAMES M. MARVIN, Proprietor.

Diagrams of rooms will be sent on application.

COZZENS'

WEST POINT HOTEL

IS NOW OPEN.

Address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

OAKLAND BEACH HOTEL.—THE UNDERsigned, formerly connected with Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.; Congress Hall, Cape May, and Pavilion Hotel, Wolfboro', N. H., has taken for the present season the Hotel at Oakland Beach, Warwick, R. I., and will be ready for guests June 26. This Hotel is liberally appointed; rooms large and commodious, and lighted with gas; baths supplied with fresh and salt water; steam laundry; telegraphic communication with all points; frequent steam-boat and railroad communications with Providence daily. Applications by mail will receive prompt attention. P. S. BOOTHBY, care of People's Steam-boat Company, Providence, R. I.

HEATH HOUSE,

SCHOOLEY MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.

CELEBRATED CHALYBEATE WATER.

PURE MOUNTAIN AIR.

Only three hours from New-York and Philadelphia. Circulars can be obtained at Dr. Hanbury Smith & Hazard's, No. 35 Union square. Mr. Coleman can be seen at the Coleman House, Broadway and 28th st., every Wednesday, from 12 until 2 o'clock.

J. WARREN COLEMAN, Proprietor.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND.

IS NOW OPEN.

Through tickets and baggage checked from New-York by Central Railroad from James slip at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., and 34th st., 9:10 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.; also, by Southern Railroad, from Roosevelt st., New-York, at 8:45 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

SPRING HOUSE,

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.

OPEN JUNE 15.

By T. R. PROCTOR, of Bagg's Hotel, Utica, N. Y. Refers by permission to Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Hon. Francis Kernan, Hon. Horatio Seymour, John H. Sherwood, New-York, and proprietors of leading New-York hotels.

ELEGANT FAMILY HOTEL, ACCESSIBLE BY FIFTY TRAINS—TIME FIFTY MINUTES.—Enlarged and refurnished, now open. Large, airy rooms; location rural, high, and unsurpassed for health, beauty, and accessibility; 180 acres, with fruits, flowers, play-grounds, groves, walks, boating, bathing, and fishing; Alderney dairy, excellent stables; two depots on grounds; terms reasonable to desirable parties. Circulars and photographs at Room No. 16, No. 229 Broadway.

NIAGARA!!

MONTEAGLE HOUSE,

Suspension Bridge, N. Y.

This house is now open, and offers unusual inducements to tourists. Terms, $3 per day, $10 to $15 per week. Baggage designed for the Monteagle should be checked to Suspension Bridge. Address ALEXANDER & TERRILL, Suspension Bridge, N. Y.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.

OPENS JUNE 1.

Fresh vegetables, milk, cream, &c., from large farm connected with hotel. Address W. P. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

CATSKILL, N. Y.

High elevation, mountain air, with scenery unsurpassed in the world; twenty acres of grounds; first-class accommodations for 300 to 400 guests. Accessible by day boats and cars Hudson River Railroad.

WILL OPEN JUNE 10.

Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL,

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.

Only twenty-five minutes from New-York City. Boats every half hour from the Battery. Fine view of Bay and Narrows from all rooms on water side. Two cottages for families. For terms, address

DE CAMP & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

GRAND VIEW HOUSE, MORRISTOWN, New-Jersey; twenty minutes' drive from depot; one and one-half hours by rail from New-York; location unsurpassed for purity of atmosphere, picturesque drives, and all the attractions of country living. A few desirable rooms and a furnished cottage can be had on very reasonable terms for the season, by applying at No. 45 Fifth av.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE, (152D ST.,) CAR-MANSVILLE, on the Hudson, is now open; fronts the water; splendid view; gas, hot and cold baths; Croton water on every floor; table and all appointments first-class; liberal terms for the season; forty-five minutes from Wall st.; near depot and boat landing; Hudson River Railroad from 30th st. (Sunday) 8:25, 9 A. M., 1 P. M. S. L. PIERCE, Proprietor, (late of Belmont Hall, New-Brighton, Staten Island.)

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.,

On the Hudson River, forty-five minutes from New-York by steam-boat from foot of Harrison st., now open.

D. S. HAMMOND.

ONDAWA HOUSE, SCHROON LAKE, N. Y., is now open for guests; is one of the best resorts in the Adirondacks, the most easily reached, and unsurpassed for fishing, boating, and hunting; terms moderate. Address JOHN D. BURWELL, Schroon Lake, Essex County, N. Y.

EAGLESWOOD PARK HOTEL, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Twenty daily trains; fare, 25c. to 50c.; groves, lawns, boating, bathing, and all popular amusements; large, elegantly furnished rooms, with excellent table, $10 to $15. H. B. KENT, Proprietor, No. 26 East 23d st., Madison square, New-York.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE, HIGHLAND MILLS, N. Y.—Two hours, Erie Railroad, now open; take 9 A. M. or 4:30 P. M. train. A cool, healthy, delightful resort; unexceptionable references; terms moderate, (low for June;) liberal to unexceptionable guests; asthmatic and pulmonary affections relieved.

OLIVER CROMWELL.

LAIRD'S MANSION HOUSE,

Long Branch, N. J., now open; terms very reasonable. Address or apply to W. L. McINTIRE, Proprietor.

LAKE VIEW HOUSE, AUSABLE CHASM, SITuated at the gate of the ADIRONDACK WILDERNESS, three miles from Port Kent, on Lake Champlain. Reference and terms for board, apply to D. J. HULL, Murray Institute, No. 58 Park av., New-York, or G. F. AVERILL, Keeseville, N. Y.

FOREST LAWN HOTEL—NEW HOUSE, NEW FURNITURE.—COLD SPRING HARBOR, Long Island; water view; rooms, $10 per week; boats and bathing-houses free; shady shore and broad piazzas; by rail or steamer Sappho, Peck slip.

J. BANVARD, Jr., Proprietor.

JENKINSON'S HOTEL, HIGHLANDS, N. J.—Will open June 15; rooms en suite and singly for families; terms $15 to $21 per week; access by Long Branch Line, Pier No. 8, and steamer Sea Bird, Pier No. 35 North River. JAMES JENKINSON, Proprietor.

GREAT NECK HOUSE, LONG ISLAND, NOW OPEN.—Excellent bathing; beautiful drives in vicinity; eggs and milk supplied on the place. Steam-boat Seawanhaka leaves Peck slip at 4, and 33d st. at 4:15 o'clock. Address as above.

BOARD IN THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS at PLEASANT HOME HOUSE, price $7 per week; carriages to and from boat and cars. For particulars, address DAVIS & CHICHESTER, Union Society Post Office, Greene County, N. Y.

CASCADE HOTEL, HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., on banks of the Hudson, ten minutes below West Point; delightful location. Apply as above, or Westmoreland Hotel, Union square, New-York.

GLEN COVE PAVILION, GLEN COVE, Long Island, Weeks Brothers, owners and managers, now open for the reception of guests. Terms and fare liberal.

PLEASANT VALLEY ON HUDSON—FORTY minutes' sail from Canal st.; large rooms, good table, croquet, boating, &c.; terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Dr. S. H. BROWN, No. 155 West 49th st.

CLIFF HOUSE—RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, is now open; good fishing, boating and bathing. K. M. CREAGH, Proprietor.

OCEAN HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, NOW OPEN.—Four counters to let, suitable for fancy goods. CHARLES AND WARREN LELAND, Managers.

TOWER HILL HOUSE, NARRAGANSETT, R. I., will reopen June 15.

A. MAEGERN, Proprietor.

BELLEVUE HOUSE, SHELDON, VT.—NEAR the celebrated Springs; first-class house; moderate charges. ALFRED KEITH, Proprietor.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—"Paradise of America"—Jenny Lind. Opens May 1. Terms reasonable. Send stamp for Tourist's Guide.

GLEN HOUSE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—THIS favorite Summer resort open from June 17 to Oct. 1, 1875. W. & C. R. MILLIKEN, Proprietors.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

PALMERHOUSE, NYACK, ON HUDSON, NOW open for the reception of guests. Mrs. P. PALMER.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS' BUREAU.

Gentlemen or lady teachers of all the English branches, ancient and modern languages, music, drawing, and kindergarten, furnished. I examine teachers of modern languages and music personally, and accept only competent teachers for any department. By this system and moderate charges I have many of the first teachers in the country registered. Information given of good schools. I shall, with pleasure, refer to patrons.

Mrs. ALMA E. MITCHELL, No. 67 West 35th st.

A FRENCH YOUNG LADY, EIGHTEEN years of age, having been brought up in a boarding-school in Paris, and having taught for a year the French language in this country, desires to make an engagement with a school for September; salary no object. Call from 10 to 4 o'clock at 49 West 20th st.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, SPEAKING German, English, and French, brilliant performer of classic and modern music, desires an engagement as teacher; no objection to country; teaches after Rubinstein's method. Address Kl., care of Mr. Christern, No. 77 University place.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE" AIDS ALL who want good Teachers; represents Teachers who seek positions; and does general Educational business. Established 1855. *No. 14 Bond st., New-York.*

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

BRUSHES.

PAINT-BRUSHES, KALSOMINE, AND VARnish-brushes, &c., at the lowest factory prices. 335 Pearl st. JOHN K. HOPPEL, manufacturer and importer.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET WITH or without board a large room, second floor, to one or two gentlemen; reasonable terms; 135th st., eight minutes from Morrisania steam-boat landing, ten from Harlem Railroad, ninth house east of Willis av., North New-York.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN HAVE A pleasant, well-furnished room on second floor, with or without breakfast, in a private family of adults. Apply at No. 107 East 25th st., only three minutes from Fifth Avenue Hotel.

WINCHESTER HOUSE, EUROPEAN PLAN, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 31ST ST.—This hotel is newly fitted in elegant style, embracing all the modern improvements; rooms single and en suite at Summer prices.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, INcluding piano, with excellent board, in a small New-England family at No 44 West 26th st., near Madison square. Also, first-class board at Balston Spa, Saratoga County.

NO. 303 WEST 29TH ST., OR NO. 1 LAM-artine place.—Elegantly furnished rooms, with first-class board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; two doors west of 8th av.; terms to suit the times.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, airy and pleasant; handsomely furnished; transient or permanent, with first-class board; Summer rates; also, table board. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH ST., NEAR MADISON PARK.—A small private family, owning house, would let handsomely-furnished rooms to gentlemen. Terms moderate for the Summer.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—HANDSOMELY FURnished suite of rooms, private bath, &c., to a gentleman, transiently or for the Summer, at exceedingly moderate terms.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D and 3d avs.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French family. References required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—A PARTY DESIRING THE comforts and refinements of a home will find superior accommodations and liberal table at Summer prices; room for gentleman.

NO. 13 EAST 30TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR TO let, to one or party of gentlemen; breakfast if desired. Terms moderate for the Summer or year. References exchanged.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, en suite or singly, for permanent or transient, with superior table board; private stable if desired; references exchanged.

NO. 25 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR ST. JAMES HOTEL, FIVE DOORS FROM BROADWAY.—Location unsurpassed; house quiet; rooms large and airy, and nicely furnished; with or without board.

NO. 4 EAST 48TH ST., NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—Handsome rooms to let, with board, to families or single gentlemen, at Summer prices; references exchanged.

NO. 47 WEST 38TH ST.—LARGE, AIRY ROOMS to let, with or without board. Good table and attendance.

HANDSOME BOARDING ACCOMMODA-TIONS in City or country. J. G. SANDS' Boarding Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway and No. 16 Murray st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED at No. 155 Madison av. for families or single gentlemen; terms moderate.

NO. 27 WEST 38TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; Summer prices; single room for a gentleman.

NO. 249 WEST 23D ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board, to let transiently or for the Summer; references.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS to rent, with or without board, at Summer prices; references.

TWO WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET with board, to gentlemen and their wives, in private family at moderate prices at No. 418 West 22d st.

NO. 36 EAST 23D ST.—TO LET, WITH OR without board, a handsome parlor floor, and rooms on second and fourth, all furnished; references.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—A LARGE ROOM and a small room to let, with board; best references given and required.

NO. 299 HENRY ST., NEAR SCAMMEL ST.—A few gentlemen boarders wanted; terms moderate.

NO. 38 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.; pleasant apartments with first-class board and attendance; references.

NO. 49 EAST 21ST ST.—A SECOND FLOOR, together or separately, with first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 245 WEST 13TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, for gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives; house newly furnished; modern conveniences.

NO. 5 WEST 42D ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS to let, with board; terms moderate; reference.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—ROOMS, WITH board, to parties desiring a refined home.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL estate the lease, good will, and furniture of one of the most centrally located hotels in this City; an opportunity seldom met with; owner will, if desired, retain half interest. W. N. GRISWOLD'S Real Estate Offices, No. 744 Broadway.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN AN OLD-ESTABlished servants' agency, doing a good cash business. Any lady or gentleman, with good reference and some capital, wishing such business, can address EMPLOYMENT, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—SAMUEL S. CONSTANT, Charles R. Christy, and Henry J. Chapin, Executors of the last will and testament of Thomas Christy, deceased, plaintiffs, against ASAHEL CHAPIN, Warren Chapin, Jr., Henry J. Chapin, Charles M. Aikman, Nathan L. Burdick, Isaac N. Burdick, E. Owen Carrington, The Camden Bank, Benjamin Edge, Nelson J. H. Edge, George D. Emory, Andrew H. Evans, George B. Fisher, Henri Hall, Moses Harris, Gilbert K. Harroun, James S. Huff, John C. Hughson, Nathan Hutkoff, Gibbons L. Kelty, William M. Kelty, John B. Kelty, Adam C. Kidd, William Kidd, David Moore, Patrick Moore, Assignee of the firm of A. & W. Chapin & Brother; New-York County National Bank, David B. Parker, Daniel Salesbury, Nelson H. Salesbury, Alexander H. Salesbury, Aaron H. Salesbury, Halsey R. Stevens, and Peter Vandermuller, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Complaint not served.—No. 2.—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, number 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 7th, 1875.

PRICHARD, CHOATE & SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled suit was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, on the 13th day of April, 1875.

PRICHARD, CHOATE & SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

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SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—SAMUEL S. CONSTANT, Charles R. Christy, and Henry J. Chapin, executors of the last will and testament of Thomas Christy, deceased, plaintiffs, against ASAHEL CHAPIN, Warren Chapin, Jr., Charles M. Aikman, E. Owen Carrington, The Camden Bank, Benjamin Edge, Nelson J. H. Edge, George D. Emory, Andrew H. Evans, George B. Fisher, Henri Hall, Moses Harris, James S. Huff, John C. Hughson, Nathan Hutkoff, Gibbons L. Kelty, William M. Kelty, John B. Kelty, Adam C. Kidd, William Kidd, David Moore, Patrick Moore, Assignee of the firm of A. & W. Chapin & Brother, New-York County National Bank, David B. Parker, Daniel Salesbury, Nelson H. Salesbury, Alexander H. Salesbury, Aaron H. Salesbury, Halsey R. Stevens, and Peter Vandermuller, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Complaint not served.—No. 1.—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 7, 1875.

PRICHARD, CHOATE & SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled suit was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 13th day of April, 1875.

PRICHARD, CHOATE & SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

BROWN, EDWIN C.—SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EBENEZER G. BLAKSLEE and CHARLES T. BUNTING against EDWIN C. BROWN.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff herein, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, and to serve a copy of your answer on us, at our office, No. 318 Broadway, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; if you fail to so answer said complaint, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for two thousand eight hundred and one dollars and fifty-three cents, with interest on $519 from Oct. 14, 1874, and on $300 from Aug. 4, 1874, and on $301 79 from Aug. 15, 1874, and on $751 54 from Jan. 13, 1875, and on $373 17 from Dec. 18, 1874, and on $277 37 from May 13, 1873, and on $277 36 from May 13, 1873, besides costs.—Dated N. Y., May 4th, 1875.

BAKER, GREEN & SPERRY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 318 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The complaint in the above entitled action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of N. Y. County, at the Court-house, N. Y. City.—Dated N. Y., May 27, 1875.

je21-law6wM* BAKER, GREEN & SPERRY.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW-JERSEY.—BEtween THOMAS PROSSER, Complainant, and GRANT LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, Defendants.—On bill, &c.—In pursuance of an order of the Chancellor of New-Jersey, in the above entitled cause, dated March 9, A. D. 1875, the creditors of the Grant Locomotive Works are hereby notified to present to the undersigned, the Receiver appointed in said cause, under oath or affirmation, to the satisfaction of said Receiver, their several claims and demands against the Grant Locomotive Works, within six months from the date of said order, or be excluded from the benefit of such dividends as may hereafter be made and declared by said court upon the proceeds of the effects of said corporation.—Dated March 9, 1875. CHARLES T. PIERSON, Receiver,

mh22-law13wM. Paterson, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.

(Late Hippodrome.)

Mr. P. S. GILMORE.......Director

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD.

Concerts every night, at 8 o'clock, by GILMORE'S SUPERB BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.

Change of programme every night.

The garden is open EVERY AFTERNOON, without music, between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock, and is a delightful resort for ladies and children.

Admission at night and Saturday matinée, 50 cents; afternoons, 25 cents; private boxes, $1 extra; season tickets, for 100 performances, $30; half season tickets, for fifty performances, $20; packages of 12 tickets, $5.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. THOMAS.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

THEODORE THOMAS'

Unrivaled Summer Nights' Concerts.

Change of programme every evening.

ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS. Private Boxes, $1 and $2 extra according to location.

PACKAGES OF TWELVE TICKETS $5.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 22, AT 8.

THEODORE THOMAS' ANNUAL BENEFIT.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TUESDAY.

THEODORE THOMAS'

ANNUAL BENEFIT CONCERT,

ON TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 22, at 8.

VOCALISTS—Mr. H. A. BISCHOFF, TENOR.
Mr. FRANZ REMMERTZ, BASS.

Admission tickets, $1 each; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Can now be had at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, at No. 33 Union Square, and at the Box Office of Central Park Garden, where programmes can also be obtained.

ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST. AND BROADWAY.

"Coolest, cheapest and most popular resort in town." "Sixth week and crowning success of" ROBINSON'S ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

GIROFLE-GIROFLA.

Lecocq's last and greatest triumph.

Combination of the Soldene Troupe, introducing Les Cousins et Les Grisettes in act 2d. Also the famous dansante De la Vie Can-can Parisienne in act 3d.

Every evening at 8; Saturday Matinée at 2.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GENEROUS BOARD AT FARM-HOUSE among the Catskills, in pine grove; shady lawn, cool, airy rooms, location high, air invigorating; eggs, milk, vegetables, piano. Terms, $6; accessible by daily express, connecting with day boats at Catskill. For particulars inquire of Dr. J. L. LYSTER, No. 21 East Houston st., New-York; L. PRINCE, Nos. 54 and 56 White st., New-York, with Rose & Grosvenor, or address Mrs. HELEN L. BATES, Cooksburg.

A FAMILY OCCUPYING A LARGE, DE-LIGHTFUL house on Lower Terrace, (immediate vicinity of St. Mark's Hotel,) New-Brighton, Staten Island, would let two rooms to gentlemen, with first-class board, at moderate prices; references exchanged. Apply or address corner Stuyvesant place and Hamilton av., New-Brighton, Staten Island.

HOBOKEN.—BOARD CAN BE HAD IN A PRIVATE family, within fifteen minutes of New-York; horse cars to and from the ferries pass the door every five minutes; situated on high ground; open and quite country. Apply at No. 4 10th st., Hoboken, N. J. Terms moderate.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE HAD AT Orange, N. J.; delightful location; fine lawn and shade; rooms large and airy, and within four minutes' walk of depot. Address A. B. C., Post Office Box No. 413, Orange, N. J., or City, Hudson River Railroad Depot, St. John's Park.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE WEST SHORE OF Hudson; mountain air, fine scenery; large rooms; convenient to depot; house established twelve years. Address Box No. 128 Piermont Post Office, N. Y.

AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—FORTY-five minutes from New-York; excellent accommodations at a beautiful country seat, situated on the Narrows; bathing, boating, &c.; references. Address A. REAL.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD IN A FARM-house, not too rural, at or near Nyack, or on line of Morris and Essex Road, Plainfield, or Westchester County. Address, only with full particulars, JAMES, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

BOARD.—NICE, CLEAN, WELL COOKED AND abundant, in high, healthy locality in Vermont; farm house; away from village; party of six or eight only; price moderate. Address Box No. 205 New-York P. O.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD CAN BE HAD AT Haverstraw; house and grounds first-class; fine view of Hudson River; mountain air; terms reasonable. Apply at No. 38 University place, or at WALL'S residence, Haverstraw.

A SMALL FAMILY WISHING TO LEAVE the City for the Summer, can find good board and accommodations at a country farm-house, one mile from Brewster's Station, Putnam County, N. Y. Address Mrs ALEXANDER PENNEY, Brewster's, N. Y.

NEAR LONG BRANCH.—A SMALL FAMILY will board two or three families; plain country house, on the Shrewsbury River; salt-water bathing, &c. VAN BRUNT PLACE, Fair Haven, N. J.

IN THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS—A PRIVATE family will take a few boarders for the Summer; location pleasant, and the air delightful; terms $10 per week. Address C. M., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

A COUNTRY LADY WOULD LIKE A FEW children to board; terms moderate. For particulars, address M. E., New-Rochelle, N. Y.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS

For Sea Cliff, Glen Cove, and Glen Wood, Direct.

Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Pier No. 24, (Peck slip,) New-York, daily, (Sunday excepted,) at 8:30 A. M.; returning, leave Glen Wood, 3:45; Sea Cliff, 4; Glen Cove, 4:05, stopping at 33d st. each way. The owners of this boat have secured Glen Wood Grove, within three minutes' walk of the dock. Its natural advantages and rural attractions, and freedom from all annoyances, render it the most popular resort for excursionists and picnic parties in the vicinity of New-York. Large discount from regular fare for excursion parties. Apply to H. DUBOIS, Dock Builder, No. 119 South st., New-York, or to J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

EXCURSIONS OF THE STEAMER

WILLIAM COOK.

On SUNDAY, June 20, this beautiful pleasure steamer will resume her regular excursions as follows:

SUNDAYS, 10 A. M., Atlantic Ocean. Fare 75c.

MONDAYS, 10 A. M., Iona Island. Fare 75c.

WEDNESDAYS, 10 A. M., Long Branch, via special train on N. J. S. R. R. Fare, round trip, $1 25.

SATURDAYS, 1 P. M., Long Island Sound. Fare 75c.

From foot 24th st., N. R.; Pier No. 29, Warren st., and Fulton Ferry Dock, Brooklyn.

Downing's Ninth Regiment Band.

N. B.—EVERY SUNDAY during the Summer this boat will stop at Rockaway to accommodate passengers, leaving City and Brooklyn as above. Be sure and wait for the WILLIAM COOK.

Fare to Rockaway, 35c.; excursion, 50c.

Returning at 6 P. M.

TO SUMMER EXCURSIONISTS.

INTERNATIONAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE OF STEAMERS TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c., &c.

The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Oct. 1, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY for Eastport, Me., and St. John, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., St. Andrew's, Fredericton, and Shediac, N. B.; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside, and Charlottetown, P. E. I., and Hawkesbury, C. B. The steamers are first class in every respect; the climate of the regions to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular, with map of the route, and any information, apply to

W. H. KILBY, Agent, End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

DAILY EXCURSIONS

Through the charming scenery of the East River, lower Sound, and Hempstead Harbor, to Sea Cliff. The popular steamer, **THOMAS P. WAY,** chartered for the season by the Sea Cliff Association, will make two trips daily, Sunday excepted. Time, ninety minutes. Leaves Pier No. 27 East River, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.; leaves Sea Cliff at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Saturday at 7 P. M.; also touching at Whitestone on the 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. trips, and at 33d st. on all trips. The delightfully located SEA CLIFF HOUSE, with accommodation for 700 guests, is now open, where sojourners enjoy all healthful land and water recreation at reasonable rates. For hotel particulars address M. H. CLINTON, Sea Cliff, Long Island. Excursions, parties of Sunday-school, church, and temperance societies, for boat and grove, address S. P. KITTLE, No. 203 Canal st., New-York.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The steamers AMERICUS and NEVERSINK will make excursions to Rockaway Beach daily, Sundays included, commencing, TUESDAY, June 22, leaving as follows:

AMERICUS.

24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M. Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NEVERSINK.

9th st., E. R., 7:45 A. M. and 12:30 P. M. South 6th st., Williamsburg, 8 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. Grand st., E. R., 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M. Pier No. 27 E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 8:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Returning, boats leave Rockaway Beach at 10:30 and 11 A. M., 4:45 and 5:15 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents. Tickets good on either boat.

EXCURSIONS BY STEAM-BOAT ARMENIA—Daily (Sundays excepted) from NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, commencing WEDNESDAY, June 23, through the HIGHLANDS and NEWBURG BAY to NEWBURG, with opportunity of spending three hours at the unrivaled PICNIC GROUNDS of IONA ISLAND, or two hours at COZZENS' HOTEL OR WEST POINT. See advertisement in another column.

A.—FOR EXCURSIONS.—SALOON STEAMER WYOMING (with new boiler) and others. Barges REPUBLIC, CHICAGO, SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, and ANNA. Oriental, Excelsior, Eagleswood, Cold Spring, and Iona Island Groves to let. Office No. 334 West st., opposite Christopher Street Ferry. Open evenings. H. B. CROSSETT.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST-class, favorite STEAM-BOATS, SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called the LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers', Alpine and Iona Island Groves, with barges and boats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND GOLD AND silver Watches, Gold Chains, Diamond Rings, Pins, or Diamond Studs, can be bought or exchanged at very small profits, at

BARNARD & SON'S, Jewelers and Refiners, No. 188 Chatham Square.

N. B.—The value in gold paid for melted gold in bars or lumps, broken jewelry, or old silver plate.

BARGAINS IN DIAMONDS AND WATCHES, some been worn; watches and jewelry repaired by first-class workmen. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

EVERY NIGHT AT 8. MATINEE SATURDAY, 1:30.

LAST NIGHTS! 129TH TO 136TH TIME!

BIG

BONANZA.

*** ONLY REGULAR THEATRE OPEN IN NEW-YORK.

QUEENS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

GRAND HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION AND MARKET SALES FAIR OF HORSES, CATTLE, &c.

WEDNESDAY, 23d, and THURSDAY, 24th inst.

The arrangements of the managers this year will insure the most varied and attractive exhibition ever given by the Society. Among the numerous attractions may be noted the following:

A grand show of Flowers, Fruits, Vegetables, &c.
A series of Plowing Matches for valuable prizes.
A Market Sales Fair, to continue both days.
A Base Ball Tournament for the Society's Silver Ball.
A bench show of Dogs, of all breeds.
A premium of $100 will be given for the best Road Horse; the trial to take place at 2 o'clock, on Thursday.
A Ladies' Festival will be held during the continuance of the exhibition, under the auspices of the ladies of Queens County, and a band of music will be in attendance each day.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY

THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE.......Manager

THE COOLEST THEATRE IN TOWN.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.

THE STAR ALLIANCE.

FAY TEMPLETON, the Fairy Star, ALICE VANE, Star of the South, JOHN TEMPLETON, Eccentric Comedy, in RIP VAN WINKLE and PAREPA ROSA.

NEWEST AND BEST MUSIC.

"Gallant Sixty-ninth," song and chorus, Braham, 40 cents; "Gentle Rose Bush," Mattei, 50 cents; "Fireaway Galop," Sealey, 35 cents; "Giroflé-Girofla," (easy,) Berg, 50 cents; "Far O'er the Sea," waltz, Englander, 50 cents; "Rosanna," song and chorus, Lee, 30 cents; "Sweet Idleness," Mattei, 50 cents; "Impromptu," for the piano, W. R. Johnston, 50 cents; "When the Roses Bloom," song, Sayles, 30 cents; "Rivulet Caprice," Meininger, 60 cents. Copies mailed. WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway. Branch store, No. 39 Union Square.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.

Open daily, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays free.

FINE ARTS.

ATTRACTIVE ART SALE.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN OIL PAINTINGS, AT THE ART GALLERY, NO. 60 LIBERTY ST. TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, JUNE 24 AND 25.

NOW ON EXHIBITION.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS *are the* **best made;** *the* **touch elastic,** *and a* **fine singing tone, powerful, pure,** *and* **even.**

WATERS' Concerto ORGANS *cannot be* **excelled** *in tone or beauty; they* **defy competition.** *The* **Concerto Stop** *is a* **fine imitation** *of the* **Human Voice.**

PRICES EXTREMELY LOW *for* **cash during this Month. Monthly Installments received. Pianos and Organs to Let, and Rent-Money allowed if purchased. Second-hand Instruments AT GREAT BARGAINS. AGENTS WANTED. A liberal discount** *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc.* **Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.** *Box No. 3,567.*

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ROYAL, RESERVOIR PARK.

40th st. and 6th av.

We can now accommodate at moderate rates a few more families, or single gentlemen, for the Summer. The location of Hotel Royal is as cool and pleasant as any country resort; rooms large and airy, overlooking Reservoir Park. Restaurant second to none in the City.

PIERIS & CO., Proprietors.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERMAN HARRIS and JULIUS PRAGER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Herman Harris and Julius Prager, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the sixth day of July, 1875, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the twelfth day of June, 1875.

je14-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 11th day of June, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MICHAEL A. RUSSELL of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 2d day of July, A. D. 1875, at 2 o'clock, P. M. OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM D. MORGAN, CHARLES L. MORGAN, and ALFRED F. WALCOTT, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy, No. 4,966.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of William D. Morgan, Charles L. Morgan, and Alfred F. Walcott, heretofore copartners doing business in the firm name of E. D. Morgan Sons, of the City of New-York, in the County of New York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the eleventh day of June, A. D. 1875.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS, Assignee.

je14-law3wM*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN J. RICEMAN, bankrupt.—Before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, in said district, the 19th day of June, 1875.—Notice is hereby given that a third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the office of the said Register, at No. 7 Beekman street, in the said City, in said district, on the 2d day of July, 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purposes mentioned in section 5,093 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title bankruptcy. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the Chemical National Bank, their place of transacting business, No. 270 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of March, 1875.

JOHN Q. JONES, GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, Executors.

mh8-law6mM*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO AN order of H. V. Esselstyn, Surrogate of the County of Columbia, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ISAAC SHAURMAN, late of the town of Livingston, in the County of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, Administrators of the estate of said deceased, at the law office of F. G. SMEDLEY, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated May 14, 1875.

SUSAN R. SHAURMAN, HENRY E. CRAMPTON, } Administrators.

my17-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS COLFORD JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Charles E. Strong, Attorney, No. 68 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-fifth day of March, 1875. CATHERINE M. JONES, Administratrix.

mh29-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAULINE W. BRIDGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 81 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 14th day of January, 1875.

ja18-law6m-M* HENRI M. BRAEM, Executor.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE STARKWEATHER SUIT.

ANSWER TO THE COMPLAINT FILED—CONFLICTING OPINIONS OF EMINENT LAWYERS — ACTION OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL—DEFENDANT AVERS THE MONEY OBTAINED WAS RECEIVED AND PAID IN GOOD FAITH—HE DEMANDS THAT THE COMPLAINT BE DISMISSED—A COUNTER CLAIM FOR $30,000 FOR SERVICES RENDERED — THE DEFENDANT IN FEEBLE HEALTH AND OF UNSOUND MIND.

It was stated in yesterday's TIMES that an answer to the complaint of the people of the State of New-York, in the civil action prosecuted by Attorney General Pratt and his associate prosecutors of the Ring, against Henry Starkweather, Collector of Assessments under Tweed, which was commenced last April, had been received at the office of the Bureau of Municipal Correction, under charge of Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham. The answer which was sent to the bureau in conformity with the summons is given at length below:

The suit, of which a full history has been published, was one which Corporation Counsel Smith decided not to prosecute, as he states, because he was fearful of failure and was fortified in his opinion by those of Messrs. William M. Evarts, Augustus F. Smith, and others. The fact of the Corporation Counsel not bringing suit was made one of the charges against him in the application to Gov. Tilden for his removal, Mayor Wickham averring that he believed the claim in the suit well founded in law and that Mr. Smith would not prosecute it from motives of sympathy for Starkweather and one of his deputies, A. D. Barber. The complaint in the action finally brought by the Attorney General, it will be remembered, sets fourth that Starkweather, while at the head of the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments in the Street Department, collected bills for services alleged to have been rendered to the City by himself and deputies, which in reality were never performed. Under a City ordinance, the Collector of Assessments and his deputies (among whom were A. D. Barber and William M. Tweed) were allowed to receive as compensation for their services two-and-a-half per cent. on all items of assessment collected by the bureau during their term of office, and two per cent. on all unpaid items returned during their term of office to the Bureau of Arrears, for which two personal demands had been made by the Collector or his Deputy Collectors. All moneys collected were required to be paid into the City Treasury, and the fees for collection to the Collectors were afterward paid by warrant of the Controller on the requisition of the Street Commissioner. The collecting assessments for street improvements involved labor, but at different times the City or County was assessed or charged with certain amounts of money for public improvements in common with individuals. There was of course no trouble in collecting this money, it being in the City's possession. Starkweather, however, put in a claim for fees for collecting it, charging the same rates as for collections made from property-holders. The complaint specifies a number of bills of Starkweather for fees for collections which neither he nor his deputies ever made, the money having been charged against the City by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in one instance to the amount of $1,880,698 20 under an act of the laws of 1865. The judgment demanded against Starkweather, who, it is alleged in the complaint, knew that he was not entitled to the fees he claimed and received from the City for money charged to it in the manner referred to, is $130,608 31 with interest. Mr. Starkweather is the father-in-law of ex-Gov. Hoffman. He is an old man, and, as is stated in the affidavit of Mr. George O. Holt, one of his attorneys, which is given below, is at present confined to his residence in Troy, N. Y., in feeble health, and is of unsound mind.

The facts in the answer, as his attorney states, are derived from public records documents, and memoranda. The answer, in brief, admits that none of the money claimed in the complaint has been restored to the City. No claim or demand, however, was ever made upon the defendant by the City through its representatives prior to the commencement of the present action. It is denied that the defendant has sufficient knowledge, as is alleged, as to whether the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty set up a right or interest in the premises or the money claimed. It is not admitted that the duties of the Collector of Assessments, or the provisions of the ordinance relating to the office are fully set forth in the complaint, and the ordinance is made part of the answer. It is alleged that all assessments were made by Commissioners duly appointed according to law for each improvement, who made a report in each case, which report was confirmed by the Supreme Court, and in the amount stated for costs the lawful percentage of the Collector was included, and embraced the several amounts for which action is brought. Before any of the Collector's bills against the City were paid by the Controller the Corporation Counsel was consulted. The payments were made voluntarily on a claim of right. The ordinance provided for four Deputy Collectors, and additional ones were appointed under the charter of 1870. In collecting defendant's claims from the City it was a custom of the Controller to draw one warrant instead of separate warrants for the payment of his and his deputies' fees. He then distributed the money among the deputies, giving each one his proper share, and it is claimed he cannot, therefore, be held responsible for the money he paid to them, as all as money he received and paid in the manner mentioned was received and paid in good faith.

The defendant in the conclusion of the answer puts in a counter claim against the City for $30,000 still due him on account of claims for services, and demands that the complaint in the action of the people be dismissed, and that he be awarded a favorable judgment in his counter-claim. The case promises to be an interesting one in view of the differences of opinion in regard to it entertained by eminent lawyers.

TAMMANY DISCIPLINE.

THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE ON DISCIPLINE—JOHN MORRISSEY TO APPEAR BEFORE IT.

The Committee on Discipline of Tammany Hall has been in session nearly every day during the past week and has not half finished its labors. The committee has a task of great magnitude to perform. The work laid out is nothing less than to force the "Short-haired" members of the organization to acknowledge the supremacy of the "Swallow-tails," and promise hereafter to be loyal and obedient to the ruling element so strongly supported by "Boss" Kelly. The committee has been carefully examining into the political condition of the various Assembly districts, and has heard a large amount of evidence in relation to different individuals suspected of disloyal acts and utterances. These persons will be dealt harshly with, probably ejected from the organization, and be denied all aid from Tammany in obtaining office and its emoluments. The committee have had the case of John Morrissey under consideration for some time past, as was stated in THE TIMES. This heretofore powerful potentate in the Democratic Party is, as was vulgarly expressed by a "Short-haired" sympathizer with the "Swallow-tails," to be put through "a course of sprouts;" that is, he is to be censured and made to give assurances of his good behavior in the future or be ejected from Tammany Hall. Mr. Morrissey, it is said, has been talking too freely in opposition to the manner in which the party is managed by Mr. Kelly and Mayor Wickham. He has endeavored to induce the former, it is said, to dissolve his partnership with the latter, but cannot succeed. He has spoken his mind about the coalition, and it is claimed that he is injuring the party by doing so. It is also hinted that he is now in secret league with Democrats dissatisfied with Tammany, to establish an opposition to that organization in the Democratic ranks. The Committee on Discipline has his Assembly district (the Eleventh) now under consideration, and Mr. Morrissey has been notified to appear before it this afternoon to show cause, it is said, why he shall not be considered as a conspirator against the peace and welfare of the organization.

THE FOURTH AVENUE IMPROVEMENT.

The great work of sinking the tracks and otherwise improving the line of the Harlem Railroad, from the Grand Central Depot to the Harlem River, commonly called the Fourth Avenue Improvement, is so far completed that trains are now running to the Harlem River. They have been running through the cut south of the Yorkville Tunnel for some weeks past, but beyond there the temporary trestle-work has continued to be in use until yesterday noon, when connection was made, for the first time, with the steel tracks that have just been laid over the new stone viaduct across the Harlem Flats and through the cut at Harlem, and trains passed over it yesterday afternoon for the first time. The first train to go over was the St. Louis Express, due here at 12:30 P. M. The train was delayed by the work, and reached the Grand Central Depot about 1:50 P. M. The other trains during the afternoon and evening also passed over the new tracks, as will all trains in future. The side tracks, which are to be used for City rapid transit, have not yet been laid, but work will soon be commenced upon them. When this is done, there will be passenger stations at Fifty-ninth, Seventy-second, Eighty-sixth, One Hundred and Tenth, and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets, and in each of these will be a telegraph office. Considerable masonry work yet remains to be done, as the tunnel at Yorkville is to be lengthened down to Eightieth street, by arching over the track, and then the avenue will have to be graded and paved, which it will also take some time to finish.

A TRAGEDY ON THE ROCKS.

AFFRAY BETWEEN THE POLICE AND THE "SEVASTOPOL ROCK GANG"—ONE OF THE GANG FATALLY WOUNDED—A POLICEMAN SHOT.

A desperate fight occurred at an early hour yesterday morning, on the rocks in Forty-third street, between Second and Third avenues, between two policemen and two well-known ruffians whom they were endeavoring to arrest, which will probably result in the death of one of the latter. The locality where the fight occurred is one of the worst in the Nineteenth Ward. Forty-third street at this point is not cut through from Second to Third avenue, and the rocks on the space between rise in some places to the height of thirty and forty feet. On these rocks is a collection of frame shanties, inhabited by a rough class, between whom and the Police a constant warfare is carried on. The locality, which is known as "Shooter's Hill," has been the scene of many deeds of violence, and is altogether a place to be avoided after nightfall. Many persons have been robbed at this place by the thieves who make the shanties on the rocks their head-quarters, and who find an easy means of escape by clambering over the rocks, defying pursuit by any person unacquainted with the neighborhood. Between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday morning, John Dailey, a young man residing at Twenty-first street and Third avenue, returning from a night's debauch and being still somewhat under the influence of liquor, was going along Third avenue. When he reached Forty-third street he was met by a number of a gang who infest the place and was dragged into Forty-third street, and at the foot of the rocks was beaten and robbed of a pocket-book containing a small sum of money. His assailants then escaped over the rocks into Second avenue. Dailey soon after met an officer, who took him to the East Fifty-ninth Street Police Station. He there related the circumstances of the assault and robbery to Capt. Mount, and gave a description of two of the leaders of the gang who had assaulted him. From the description the Police recognized these men as Thomas and John Dully, brothers, who live on the rocks, and are the leaders of a gang known as the "Sevastopol Rock Gang." When Patrolmen John O'Brien and William Granger, of the Nineteenth Precinct, who had been on duty on Third avenue from midnight to 6 A. M. came to the Station-house, shortly after 6 o'clock, they were ordered by Capt. Mount to put on their plain clothes, and go in search of the Dully brothers, as these officers knew the men from having arrested them before. After considerable search they found them at 7:30 o'clock concealed in one of the shanties. They arrested them and started with them for the station-house, Officer O'Brien with Thomas Dully and Granger with his brother. As the officers were making their way down the steep rocks the prisoners suddenly turned upon them and a desperate struggle took place, during which O'Brien was badly beaten about the head and face. Thomas Dully finally broke from the officer and fled. He was closely pursued, and, turning at bay, drew a revolver and fired three shots in rapid succession at O'Brien. The latter was not wounded, but Patrolman Bernard McEveety, also of the Nineteenth Precinct, attracted to the scene by the noise, while clambering up the rocks to the assistance of his comrades, received one of the shots from Dully's Pistol, in the right arm, the bullet shattering the bone. Officer O'Brien thereupon drew his revolver and returned the fire, shooting Dulley in the left side, inflicting a wound that may prove to be fatal. A number of men from the neighboring shanties, aroused by the firing turned out *en masse* and endeavored to rescue the wounded man from the police, and but for the prompt arrival of several policemen from the adjoining posts the officers would have been either killed or badly wounded. In the confusion John Dully made his escape. The mob was finally dispersed and the wounded prisoner and officers were taken to the station-house. Police Surgeon McDonnell was summoned, and ordered the immediate removal of Dully and Officer McEveety to the hospital. An ambulance was telegraphed for, and the wounded men were taken to Bellevue Hospital, where they were placed in the care of Dr. Dennis. Dully is shot in the left side, and it is believed that the ball has penetrated the lung. It is feared that death may result from internal hemorrhage, and his condition last evening was very critical. He has been placed in one of the hospital cells, and an officer is stationed at his bed-side. It is feared that Officer McEveety will lose his right arm, although Dr. Dennis hopes to be able to save it. Officer O'Brien's injuries were dressed by Dr. McDonnell, and he was taken to his residence.

The record of the prisoner Dully is a very bad one. On the 6th of April last, he was arrested by Officer Granger for highway robbery. The complainant on that occasion, John F. Broderick, alleged that Dully, with a number of others, attacked him and dragged him to the rocks, and there beat and robbed him. He was held in $2,000 bail for trial by Justice Murray, and that appears to have been the end of the case. He has also been twice arrested for felonious assault, but seems to have escaped punishment. His brother has also been arrested several times, and they are looked upon as two of the most dangerous characters in the Nineteenth Ward. Several officers are in pursuit of John Dully, but up to a late hour last night he was still at large.

THE HARLEM FLATS.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE NUISANCE—VIEWS OF PROF. CHANDLER—THE BOARD OF HEALTH NOT TO BLAME.

During the past few days the authorities have made an attempt to disinfect the filling on the Harlem flats by sprinkling the infected district with carbolic acid and other chemicals. The only perceptible effect of this has been the substitution of one smell for another, the strong odor of the acid smothering that of the rotting garbage. The dumping of street refuse into the stagnant pools between Fourth avenue and Central Park is still continued, with every prospect of soon rendering the upper portion of the park as unendurable as the northern part of Fifth avenue has already become. The overpowering nature of the stench has been well illustrated during the transit of the heavily-laden passenger trains from the Jerome Park races. During the entire time occupied in the passage of the long trestlework between Ninety-second and One Hundred and Tenth streets the cars were filled with the stench. The pleasant breeze from the west was laden with the noisome odor, which rendered breathing difficult until the long trestle was passed. On all sides men and carts were at work spreading fresh loads of mingled ashes and vegetable refuse over the ground, and dumping the sweepings of the streets into lots which, in a score of years, will be occupied by a numerous population. At present the infected area is growing daily, and unless prompt and effectual efforts are made to put a stop to it, the entire north-eastern section of the city will become what so large a portion of it already is.

With a view to ascertaining the position of the Board of Health in reference to the subject, a TIMES reporter called on Prof. Charles F. Chandler, President of the Board of Health, who stated that his department had repeatedly called the attention of the Board of Public Works and the Street Cleaning Bureau to the condition of the Harlem Flats, and had urged upon them the necessity of employing a more suitable material for filling in as well as of taking care to separate the garbage from the ashes before using the latter. Remonstrances of this character had been addressed to the departments in question in the Spring of 1873, and in May of the present year. An effort had been made by the Board of Police to throw the blame for the mixing of ashes with garbage upon the Board of Health. The facts of the case were that the Police Board had addressed a communication to the Board of Health, inclosing the names of 10,000 persons who had violated the law by throwing garbage in their ash-barrels, and requesting the board to commence action against the offenders. This the Board of Health has refused to do, for the reason that the Police authorities were constantly in the habit of loading both ashes and garbage on the same carts, and that any prosecution of citizens for the same violation of the law of which the Police were daily guilty, would be ridiculous. Finding that there was no chance of preventing the mixture of the two materials, the Board of Health had endeavored to procure the completion of the filling-in by the Commissioner of Public Works. Here they were met by a fresh difficulty. The majority of the lots on the Harlem Flats have been assessed at one-sixth of their value, and as the City is restrained by law from levying assessments equal to more than one-half the value of the real estate affected, many of the most important works in that vicinity are unfinished. Prof. Chandler said that the board were doing all in their power to prevent the use of improper material in filling in, and whenever any such was detected the work was stopped on the spot. It was true that the number of Inspectors employed by the board was small, but that was not the fault of the Health authorities. Their appropriation for the year had been cut down $40,000, and their working force very considerably reduced. For the last two months they had been able to employ only eighteen Inspectors, and as these had to look after the sanitary condition of 25,000 tenement-houses, besides discharging other important duties, the inspection of the dumps at Harlem had been necessarily neglected. At the recent conference upon the subject, the board had strenuously urged the immediate disinfection of the Flats, and the covering of the entire district with a layer of fresh, clean earth. The board, the Professor added, was ready and willing to assist the citizens by every means in their power; still he could not help thinking that a large part of the clamor which had been raised came from interested persons. Land in the infected district would be a very good investment if its owners could prove that McQuade & Co. had failed to fulfill their contract, and thus succeed in throwing the burden of assessment back on the City. He had been informed that this was the object of a large proportion of the lot owners in that vicinity, and it certainly looked as though some one was interested in keeping up the agitation.

Dr. Edward Janeway, another member of the Board of Health, corroborated the statements of Prof. Chandler, and said further, that, as far as his knowledge went, the health of the so-called infected districts had never been better than during the past Spring.

SUNDAY IN CENTRAL PARK.

WHAT MAY BE SEEN IN NEW-YORK'S GREAT PLEASURE GROUND ON A SABBATH AFTERNOON.

A Summer Sunday passed in Central Park is not spent amiss. It is true that fashion flaunts its gay plumage in other quarters on the Sabbath, and for that day at all events turns over to the *bourgeoisie* the beautiful drives and promenades sacred to its own week-day recreations. It may be that when the toilers of the City are out for their pleasure it would like to hold its own dainty head "to other stars, and breathe in converse seasons," but this being at least inconvenient, it merely changes the location of its relaxations. Yesterday was a perfect Central Park Sunday, and the people were out there in masses. It was a day neither too bright nor too sombre. There was just enough of sunshine to make the waters of the lake sparkle brighter in its rays, enough breeze to wave the flags of the boats that skimmed over its surface, and enough of soft Summer haze to cast a rich gloaming over everything, and lend a seeming of distance and mystery to the Belvedere tower that stood embowered in the dark green woods like some castle in realms of enchantment. The Park is just now in the early flush of its Summer glories. It has passed through a lingering Winter when its bare trees stood out in gaunt isolation from the unblemished snow; it has known a tardy Spring that hardly brought a green bud or promise of verdure; but now it wears all the drapery of the rich, bright Summer time. Filled with people as it was yesterday, it looked at its best. Hardly a nook or glade was left unexplored. The favorite resort, however, appeared to be down by the lake side, or by the fountain where Miss Stebbins' angel pours forever its healing waters into the mimic pool of Bethesda. But sometimes, by the way, as happened last year, these waters are caught by an ungracious Winter flaw that intrudes itself into the milder seasons, and are twisted into all kinds of fantastic tracery. They are congealed out of season; the free flow of the refreshing stream is held in icy bonds, and all the little naked cupids and angels fall in in some degree with modern proprieties, and don garments in the shape of glistening icy panoplies. But yesterday no such thing happened, and they wore instead their customary brazen effrontery. It was a pleasant day down by the lake side. The boats carried their white Summer awnings, the boatmen were in their smart rowing suits, and through the long hours the traffic of pleasure went on without interruption. But at last both the boatmen and their patrons, tired of the procedure, the former, it is to be presumed, a good deal the earlier of the two. There is a certain languid pleasure in being carried over a sheet of water without any action of one's own, and some people much affect this kind of progression. It is, at all events, being and movement without labor, and after the work of a week there is no solid reason against adopting the lotos-eater's reflection: "Death is the end of life. Ah, why should life all labor be?" A great many people think this who have never read Tennyson's "Lotos Eaters," and their quiescence is the proper supplement to their reflection. But there is another element, a youthful, non-laboring, irresponsible element, which is never tired of the activities of life, to which a row over the lake would be nothing unless it were itself at the oars. It soon tires of the water, doesn't care a jot for the "languid pulses of the oar" or for the "lazy lilies" which are disturbed thereby, and so, after the procurement of the sum necessary to place a hobby horse at its disposal, betakes itself to the carousal. The carousal is to it what the lists were to chivalry of older times. Here it mounts a wooden steed which serves it as a charger, puts lance in rest, tilts at a ring as it goes round, and carries it off on its weapon's point with as much pride in its prowess as if a chivalric opponent were unhorsed or unhelmeted. This mimic tournament was in great request yesterday, and young ladies who were not altogether children did not hesitate to splinter a lance among the rest. Then, there were people who were mere promenaders and observers; quiet people, who think that walking is the best of exercises, and just like to garnish it with a little salutary refreshment. But there is one institution of the Park where all these things are taken in in miniature. It is the camera obscura, which reflects everything as it is, but on a diminished scale. A certain eminent member of the British Parliament, when opposing the Reform bill, described democracy as a bare and level plain where every ant's nest is a mountain, and every thistle a forest tree. The camera obscura reverses all this. Mountains come down to the dimensions of mole-hills, and trees reach the ignoble altitude of a few inches. Nevertheless, everything is reproduced with exactitude, and thus the panorama of life, movement and beauty, which Central Park afforded yesterday could be seen there on a perfectly accurate, if Lilliputian scale. It was dusk before the vast crowds began to move homeward, satisfied doubtless with a perfect day of rest and recreation in a people's pleasure-ground, which is hardly surpassed in any city.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

SPECIAL TRIPS MADE BY TWENTY-FIVE PLEASURE STEAMERS—PICNICKING AT FORT LEE, HIGH BRIDGE, ROCKAWAY, IONA ISLAND, AND OTHER PLACES.

In no city in the United States are such unlimited facilities afforded for excursions by water as in this; and as the adult population annually increases, the number of steamboats and barges for excursionists is extended, until the number now plying between this City and the various picnic grounds, if collected in one body, would present a formidable fleet.

There were no less than twenty-five special excursions by water yesterday. The Fort Lee boats made hourly trips from their pier at the foot of Spring street, and having every available seat occupied, touched at Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, where, to the amazement of those who had not had previous experience in such matters, additional crowds of people were taken on board. No sooner did a boat touch the wharf than dozens of them clambered over her sides, and it was a matter of considerable difficulty to put out the gang planks. It was a subject for wonder to know where all the crowds were stowed away, but they all seemed to find places. At Pleasant Valley a large portion of the passengers left the boat, but when Fort Lee was reached the remainder of the crowd appeared as large as if there had been no previous debarkation. The question was what all these people would do with themselves when they were landed. The problem was solved by a glance at the numerous lager-beer establishments which dotted the green and rugged face of the bluff and afforded refreshment to the thirsty excursionists. Some of the saloons boasted pianos, and other music was provided by the natives of sunny Italy, who amassed quite a handsome little fortune from their performances. Swings were placed here and there through the groves, and were extremely popular with the excursionists of both sexes. The woods swarmed with people carrying baskets and hampers, and it was impossible to proceed very far in any direction without stumbling upon a picnicking party. If picturesque scenery had any attractions for them certainly Fort Lee would be all they could desire. The view from the bluff overlooking the broad river is magnificent, but it would be well for the lovers of nature to choose some other day than Sunday for seeing it. The number of the visitors had hardly diminished at 6 o'clock when the last boat was to return. The boat left her dock so packed and jammed that nervous people were in a state of solicitude, and anxiously sought the location of the life-preservers, but at the first landing-place the greater part of the passengers debarked and left breathing-room for those remaining on board.

One of the most pleasant excursions to be enjoyed in a day is that made by taking one of the Harlem boats at Peck slip to Harlem Bridge, and thence by the little steamers Moses Taylor or Tiger Lily to High Bridge. If an hour for starting is chosen when the boats are not liable to be overcrowded, the forests of shipping and the islands in the East River present an agreeable panorama. The sail up the river from Harlem to High Bridge is delightful, and productive of pleasure. The verdant meadows and high-wooded slopes pass rapidly before the vision of the excursionists until the massive stone abutments of the aqueduct are reached. Crowds of people availed themselves of these privileges yesterday, and the "Lily" family of steamers made trips every half hour during the day. As each boat landed at the last pier, a short distance above High Bridge, her passengers followed the tortuous winding way that ascends the hill, frequently patronizing the refreshment stands which hold forth, as inducements, lager and sandwiches. The bridge and the surrounding scenery amply repaid them for the laborious task of making the ascent, and many found pleasure in climbing the stairs in the lofty tower which surmounts it. The rush for the boats on their return trips in the morning were the only drawbacks to the pleasure of the excursion, and caused many to wish they "had not come."

The steamers Americus and Neversink each made two excursions to Rockaway Beach yesterday, and were largely patronized by those who had families of little ones.

The trip to Iona Island and Newburg, on the Hudson, has been provided for so many years that it would seem to be threadbare, but that it must have attractions for some people yet is apparent from the immense crowd carried by the Schuyler yesterday. The latter added to the route by proceeding through to Albany and Troy and returning, touching at Poughkeepsie both ways.

The favorite steamer Oliphant made her customary Sunday trip to Keyport, N. J., landing at numerous intermediate ports, and afforded recreation to several hundred people.

The little boat plying between Governor's Island and this City made numerous trips during the day, and the soldiers in their neat uniforms were visited by a large number of New-Yorkers.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

MR. BEECHER PREACHES MORNING AND EVENING — THE CHURCH BUILDING CROWDED AT BOTH SESSIONS — THE PREACHER BAPTIZES EIGHT CHILDREN.

There was a rush to hear Mr. Beecher yesterday morning, and as many were turned away from the church doors as got in. Mrs. Beecher, Mrs. Stowe, and Mrs. Perkins occupied the pastoral pew together. There was more than the usual floral display. On the pastoral table stood a tall glass vase filled high with wild daisies and field roses, set off with large blood-red flowers. On the right of the platform was a wooden stand crowned by an immense mass of peonies. The base of the reading-desk was decorated with ferns and wild flowers, and on the left of the platform stood the baptismal font wearing a wreath of white and blush rose buds. Mr. Beecher seemed to be in his best form. After the choir had sung Kent's "Thine, O Lord, is the greatness," he invoked the Divine blessing and read the third chapter of Proverbs. The 347th hymn was then sung. Then there filed in a procession of parents, with eight babes, to the latter of whom Mr. Beecher administered baptism. Mr. Beecher said abruptly, "I shall preach myself to-night, or rather, I myself shall preach," at which there was laughter. He then offered a fervent prayer, which brought tears into his eyes and those of many of his hearers. At its close he impulsively opened the hymn book, and read in a voice of strong emotion the 769th hymn, the first, third, and fourth stanzas of which are as follows:

As oft, with worn and weary feet,
We tread earth's rugged valley o'er,
The thought—how comforting and sweet,
Christ trod this very path before.
Our wants and weaknesses He knows
From life's first dawning to its close.

If Satan tempt our hearts to stray,
And whisper evil things within,
So did he in the desert way
Assail our Lord with thoughts of sin.
When worn, and in a feeble hour,
The tempter came with all his power.

Just such as I, this earth He trod,
With every human ill but sin,
And though, indeed, the very God,
As I am now, so he has been.
My God! My Saviour! look on me
With pity, love, and sympathy!

Mr. Beecher's rendition of the last two verses was especially forcible, and it created a profound sensation. At the close of the singing he took as his text the seventeenth verse of the first chapter, and the first and second verses of the second chapter of the First Corinthians, and from them delivered a powerful sermon to show that the success which has attended the preaching of Christ must have been due to the qualities of love and self-sacrifice which men discovered beneath the terrible ignominy of the "outlawed Jew's" death. There was not a laugh in the discourse from beginning to end. The services closed with the singing of the 1,251st hymn and the usual benediction.

Mr. Beecher was warmly congratulated after meeting upon his approaching birthday, which will be on Thursday next, the 24th inst. He will then have finished his sixty-second year.

Next Sunday will be communion Sabbath in Plymouth Church, and it is said that a large number of members will then be received into the fold. Mr. Beecher usually takes his vacation after this Sunday's services, and, should the trial not interfere, he will probably adhere to the custom this year.

THE EVENING SERVICE.

Plymouth Church was comfortably filled last evening. Mr. Beecher arrived early. He did not look so well as in the morning, appearing tired. The flowers described in the report of the morning service, though somewhat wilted, were still in the pulpit. After the singing of the anthem, "The marv'lous work behold amazed," Mr. Beecher read the last chapter of Ecclesiastes, and gave out the 1,321st hymn, rendering it with much elocutionary force. The hymn is by Dr. Leonard Bacon. After the singing Mr. Beecher prayed long and fervently for God's help and mercy in "this hour of need." The 907th hymn was then sung. Mr. Beecher took as his text: "And He said unto His disciples, gather up the fragments that remain, to the end that nothing may be lost."—John vi., 12. From this he preached an eloquent sermon on the importance of carefulness in little things. For a professedly careless man in matters of economy Mr. Beecher's discourse was an admirably convincing one on the necessity of saving the pence. He was particularly severe on those persons who are continually straining after appearances, and said that it is a general truth that when a man dies in povery it "is more than his fault—it is his sin." Developing up this line of argument he insisted that lack of carefulness, sagacity, foresight, and honesty in worldly things shows an equal deficiency of these qualities in a moral sense—that a spendthrift of money is necessarily a spendthrift of virtue also.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND'S CRIME.

A CRUEL CAPTAIN SHOOTS HIS WIFE FATALLY—HE FIRES AT A POLICE CAPTAIN AND ATTEMPTS TO KILL HIMSELF.

George Watson, the captain of the canal boat J. H. Kane, plying between Oswego and New-York, in a fit of desperate jealousy, yesterday shot and fatally injured his wife Lucinda, at the residence of Mrs. James Perrine, No. 33 Tompkins avenue, Brooklyn. He was arrested by Police Captain Jewett, at whom he fired during the struggle, and before the police officer could secure him, he fired again at himself, inflicting a slight fleshwound in the right hip. When taken to the police station he said that he was a resident of Oswego, and was thirty-five years old. Eleven years ago he married his wife Lucinda, then a girl fifteen years old and living on Long Island. They lived together until last November, when she left him and went to live with her sister, Mrs. Perrine, to whom she said that her husband abused her and did not support her. She had no children. Watson was anxious to have her return, but she was deaf to his entreaties. Three or four days ago he called on her and asked her to return, and urged his request so strongly and made such fair promises that she wavered, and, telling him that she would consider the matter, asked for a few days' time before making a final answer. Yesterday afternoon about 6 o'clock he called again and repearted the request, and the wife refused to return. Watson became importunate and demanded a private interview, Mrs. Perrine being in the room with the unhappy pair. Mrs. Watson appeared alarmed and besought her sister not to leave them alone, and Mrs. Perrine accordingly refused the husband's request. He says that he then determined to shoot his wife and kill himself, and drawing from his pocket a small Colt's revolver with seven chambers, five of which were primed, fired at his wife but missed her. A second shot did no injury, and the terrified woman ran from the house screaming for aid. She was followed by her husband, but dodged behind the steps of the next house until he had passed, and then ran back. He followed her, and fired a third shot as she was entering the house, which took effect in the right side, probably passing through the lung. Drill Capt. Jewett, attracted by the firing, approached, and Watson fired at him, missing his mark, however. A struggle ensued, and the wretched man attempted to shoot himself through the body, but failed, only inflicting a slight flesh wound in the hip.

Watson was perfectly sober, and expressed no regret for what he had done. In one of his pockets were seventeen cartridges. He said that he had been in the Army, and was in the habit of carrying a pistol in order to protect himself and his boat against river thieves. Mrs. Watson was attended at her sister's residence by Dr. Loewenstein, who probed for the bullet, but failed to find it. He considered the wound a fatal one.

QUEENS COUNTY HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The Board of Managers of the Queens County Agricultural Society held their last business meeting prior to the June Horticultural Exhibition, which will be held on Wednesday and Thursday of this week, on Saturday afternoon, and perfected their preliminary arrangements. They have every reason to anticipate the most successful exhibition ever given by the society, as the premium list is much more extended and liberal than ever before, the entries are more numerous, and the interest evinced by the people of the county generally is quite lively. In addition to the usual attractions of flowers, fruits, early vegetables, &c., which are supposed mainly to attract the attention of the farming population, there is to be a series of plowing matches for handsome prizes; a base-ball tournament for a handsome silver ball, to be contended for by four picked clubs of the county; a bench show of dogs of all the choice breeds; a contest for a premium of $100 offered for the best road horse; a market sales fair; a festival in charge of a committee of the ladies of the county, and music by the Willet's Point Band.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Secretary Bristow arrived from Washington yesterday morning, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Gen. Sherman left this City last evening for his home in St. Louis.

The Alsace-Lorraine Society will hold their annual meeting this evening, at 8 o'clock, at the Hotel Brunswick.

Ellen Corcoran, aged five years, fell out of a fourth story window of her parent's residence, No. 47 Park street, yesterday, and sustained a fracture of the skull which resulted in death soon after.

The graduates of the female department of Grammar School No. 10, at No. 180 Wooster street, will receive their friends on Thursday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The twenty-fifth annual Commencement of the College of St. Francis Xavier, in Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, will take place this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

The closing exercises of the New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb are to be held on Wednesday next, at 2:30 o'clock P. M. The Tarrytown special, leaving Thirtieth street at 1 o'clock P. M., will stop at the institution, returning at 5 o'clock.

An address was delivered yesterday at the Church of the Incarnation appealing for aid for the erection of a new church in New-Orleans for the use of the negro residents of that city. The address will be repeated each Sunday at the various City churches until the necessary amount shall have been obtained.

While Michael Sullivan, aged ten years, of No. 102 Washington street, was playing with a self-acting hoisting-machine on a lighter at Pier No. 10, North River, the fastening became detached and the hook of the block passed through his hand. The lad was hoisted to the top of the mast and was suspended until rescued by some of the bystanders. He was not seriously hurt and was cared for at Park Hospital.

Among the persons committed at the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning by Justice Duffy were John Reilly, on the charge of picking the pocket of George Engel, of No. 55 Spring street, of $1, on Saturday night; and Timothy McCarthy and William H. Ferris, on a charge of being engaged, with three others who escaped, in assaulting John Rehling, of No. 320 Seventh avenue, beating him on the head and body, and stealing from him a watch and chain worth $22.

BROOKLYN.

Eleven lost children were cared for by the Police yesterday.

Eighty-one lodgers slept in the Brooklyn police stations on Saturday night.

About midnight, on Saturday, Benjamin Rothschild jumped after a Grand street ferry-boat and fell into the water. He was rescued.

Miss Mattie Prentice, of No. 1 Grace court, while riding on horseback with her brother in Smith street, on Saturday evening, was thrown from her horse and injured.

Early yesterday morning Jeremiah Colline, Henry Major, and one Evans quarreled on Tompkins avenue, near Monroe street. Collins stabbed Major twice in the breast with a pocket-knife. He was arrested. The wounds are not dangerous.

LONG ISLAND.

There will be a regatta at Little Bayside on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock, the course to be to and around the Stepping Stones, then to City Island, and around the Throgg's Neck buoy, to the home-stake boat, near Tony Miller's—to be sailed over twice.

Robert Canten, of Flushing, who about two years ago, shot John Jenkins, at Newtown, has been surrendered by his bondsmen, and will appear before the County Court, which commences at North Hempstead to-day. Constables Smith and Schmidt brought him over from New-York, and lodged him in the Flushing Town Hall.

A pigeon match was shot on Saturday at Tony Miller's, Flushing, between Charles Hance and Lewis P. Roe, for $50 a side, twenty-five birds each. Hance was the winner, killing twenty-four to Roe's twenty-one. Roe missed his second, ninth, twenty-second, and twenty-third birds, and Hance his second only. Another match is arranged for Wednesday afternoon, each to shoot at ten double birds.

Jonathan Brothers, the well-known pool-sellers of New-York, are at present making extensive improvements at the old Suffolk Course, about two miles south of Huntington, preparatory to having some important races there during the season. They are putting up a high fence around the track, building a number of commodious box-stalls for the use of parties from a distance, and erecting a new judge's stand.

Certain persons representing themselves as the owners of a patent on the circulation of air through ice, as used by butchers in the construction of their ice-houses, have been visiting the butchers in various parts of the island and trying to frighten them into the payment of a royalty. It is reported that they have already raised about $2,000 in this manner. They were last heard of in the villages of Northport and Cold Spring, where they were unsuccessful in their efforts to raise money, the butchers alleging that the patent has long since expired. The butchers of Huntington and other places on the north side propose a combination to resist the claim.

STATEN ISLAND.

Bishop Potter will administer the rite of confirmation, at Christ Church, New Brighton, on the first Sunday in July.

The Sea View Park Association announce a grand trotting and horticultural exhibition to take place on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday next at their grounds at New Dorp. There will be two trots each day for prizes of $100 to $250 each, and premiums will be given for vegetables, fruits, flowers, &c.

The amendments to the New Brighton charter make the President the "Chief of the Police of the village," with "the supervision and direction of all the village policemen," but, curiously enough, provides that there shall be no village police whatever. There is another clause, however, which authorizes the Trustees to make arrests, so it is presumed that they are the policemen of whom the President is to have command.

The Excise Commissioners of the town of Westfield have thus far granted only five licenses, and these are alleged to have been granted contrary to law, on the ground that the signatures of twenty freeholders were not attached to the applications, and that they were granted by only two members of the Board, Mr. Benedict, the third member, having sent his resignation to the Board of Supervisors, although it has not as yet been acted upon. The Committee appointed by the church congregations of the town say that they mean to prosecute the Board of Excise for all illegal acts. The money taken for the five licenses has, it is alleged, not yet been sent to the County Clerk as the law directs.

NEW-JERSEY.

Thomas Connors, an engineer employed in Lorillard's tobacco factory, in Jersey City, fell into a vat of hot water yesterday afternoon, and was severely, and perhaps fatally scalded. He was taken home by friends.

Just as the boat which left New-York at 9:30 last evening was about to leave her slip at the foot of Desbrosses street, for Jersey City, an unknown man, who had been sitting in the waiting-room, leaped aboard of her, and walking through the gentlemen's cabin, deliberately threw himself from the boat into the water. His body was quickly taken out, but it was lifeless.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon Charles Boyce, residing on Waverley street, in Greenville, was found in his room with his throat cut from ear to ear. He had been depressed for some time, owing, as it is supposed, to financial troubles, and undertook to end his life while suffering from a fit of temporary insanity. Medical attendance was summoned, but his injuries were of a fatal character.

SUNDAY AFFRAYS.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning a quarrel occurred in the lager-beer saloon No. 311 Bowery, between John Opp, the proprietor, and John Malloy, of No. 24 Centre Market place, during which Opp struck Malloy on the head several times with a beer glass, causing severe wounds. Both the belligerents were locked up.

A fight occurred yesterday at Jackson and Henry streets, during which Michael Doyle, aged thirty, of No. 416 Cherry street, was assaulted by Edward Duffy, of No. 241 Monroe street, Bernard Sherry, of No. 49 Pitt street, and Peter Egan, of No. 36 Jackson street, and was very severely beaten about the head and body. He was attended by Police Surgeon Ensign, and taken to Bellevue Hospital. His assailants were all arrested.

During a fight yesterday morning at No. 59 Mulberry street, James McGeary was cut on the mouth with a jack-knife by Daniel McCarty, and was severely injured. McGeary was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and his assailant made his escape.

A quarrel occurred at 5:30 A. M. yesterday in Elizabeth street between William Singleton and John Cahill, which resulted in Cahill stabbing his antagonist in the left side with a pocket-knife, inflicting a severe wound. Cahill escaped, and is still at liberty.

Martin Kane, of No. 68 Hamilton avenue, Brooklyn, while passing through West street yesterday morning was assaulted by a stranger, who struck him on the head with a stone, inflicting a severe scalp wound. The assailant escaped.

THE NEWARK (N. J.) ROBBERY.

Chief of Police Wambold has secured, as yet, no clue to the thief who robbed the messenger of Balbeck & Co., at Newark, N. J., on Saturday afternoon. The messenger was a nephew of Mr. Balbeck and was sent to the Mechanics' National Bank, on Broad street, to get money with which to pay the hands engaged in the factory. While he was counting over the cash a young man, who is said to have followed him to the bank, called his attention to the fact that he had dropped one of the bills. He leaned down to pick it up, and when he resumed the count he discovered that $1,000 was missing, and that the stranger had disappeared.

THE FLOATING HOSPITAL FUND.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following additional contributions to the Building Fund of the Floating Hospital of Saint John's Guild have been received:

Through R. J. Cortis—Henderson Brothers, $100; Ollrichs & Co., $100; W. P. Clyde, $100; C. B. Richards Bros., $25; Atlas S. S. Company, $20; George Mackenzie, $5.

Through John H. Kemp—T. M. Laurence, $50; N. Denton Smith, $10; Alvin Deuike, $10.

Through Andrew W. Leggat—Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co., $25; Calhoun, Robins & Co., $25; Hon. T. B. Peddie, Newark, N. J., $25.

Through Jenkins Van Schaick—Gold, $5 85; Jenkins Van Schaick, $50.

Through William H. Wiley—H. K. Thurber, $25; J. A. J., $10; Mrs. Hope, $5.

Through Charles Bellows—Renauld & Francois, $10.

Through Charles Spear—Nett proceeds of the sale of a bag of Texas flour, $34 75.

Through Rev. Alvah Wiswall—Balance of the "Roach Testimonial Fund," A. R. Whitney, Treasurer, $250; H. B. Claflin & Co., $100; E. & J. Burke, $5; W. Wade, $10; Cash, $5.

Sent to the Office of the Treasurer—Mrs. A. R. Dyett, proceeds of entertainment by Sans Souci Dramatic Association, at the Park Theatre, $262; L. V. Sone, $300; G. G. Goelin, $ 60; James Cummings, $50; A Healthy Child, $1; William K. Hinman, $20; S. B., $10; R. R. Graves, $50; Miss R., $2 75; L. V. C., $25; Henry Romilly, $25; Little Children and their Mamma, $50—total, $1,900 85; previously acknowledged, $8,589 40—grand total, $10,490 25.

Contributions are earnestly solicited, and may be sent to my office, No. 63 Wall street.

WILLIAM H. GUION,
Treasurer Board of Trustees.

HAVANA WEEKLY MARKET.

HAVANA, June 19.—Sugar—Owing to disheartening advices from the United States the market has declined during the week, and small business has been transacted, closing quiet and steady; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 13@14½ reals ℔ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20 Dutch Standard, 15½@19 reals; Molasses Sugars, 11@11½ reals; Concentrated sugars, fair to good quality, 10½@11 reals; Muscovado Sugars, common to fair, 12@12½ reals; do., fair to good refining, 12½@12¾ reals; Centrifugal Sugars, Nos. 11 to 13, in bxs., 15½@16 reals; do., in hhds. 15¾@16½ reals; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 469,000 bxs. and 47,500 hhds.; receipts of the week, 20,500 bxs. and 3,300 hhds.; exported during the week, 20,000 bxs., and 9,400 hhds., including 8,100 bxs. and 9,100 hhds. to the United State. Molasses nominal; 50 degrees polarization, 4½ reals ℔ keg. Bacon, $31@$32 ℔ cwt. Butter, American, $50@$80 ℔ quintal. Flour, American, $27 50@$29 ℔ bbl. Hams, American, sugar-cured, $41@$43 ℔ quintal. Lard, in kegs, $36 75@$37 ℔ quintal; in tins, $43@$44. Potatoes, $6@$6 25 ℔ bbl. Tallow, $26 50@$29 ℔ quintal. Onions, American, $10@$13 ℔ bbl. Coal-oil, in tins, 7½ reals ℔ gallon. Empty Hogsheads, $8. Lumber nominal; White Pine, $64@$66 ℔ M.; Pitch Pine, $53@$55. Shooks flat; Box, 6 reals; Sugar Hhds, 48 reals; Molasses Hhds., 42@44 reals. White Navy Beans, 23½@24 reals ℔ arroba. Chewing Tobacco, $54@$55 ℔ quintal. Hoops flat, nominal; Long Shaved, $75@$85 ℔ M. Freights dull; nominal. Spanish Gold, 205@206. Exchange very active: on the United States, 60 days' currency, 82@84 premium. Short Sight, 86@88 premium; 60 days' gold, 108@109 premium; short sight, gold, 111@112 premium; on London, 138@140 premium; on Paris, 109@110 premium.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 20.—The Printing Cloths Market was inactive during the past week, with unusually light sales, on a basis of 5⅛c.@5¼c. for Standard and Extra, 64x64.

A WELL-INFORMED WOMAN

Will stop using cosmetics, and clear her complexion with DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR. A few applications will make the skin pure and white. 25 cents.—*Advertisement.*

THE HAT of the period, the delight of the refined and intelligent, and the especial pride of the Metropolis, is KNOX's dashingly elegant "Alaska Cassimere," procurable at No. 212 Broadway and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The Hatter has also a splendid variety of STRAW HATS deserving general attention.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Richmond, from Liverpool.—J. W. Platt, E. Barrett, C. Stewart Schenck, Courtney Schenck, Mrs. Schenck, Miss Ella Schenck, Miss Laura Schenck, Miss Annette Schenck, T. A. Roberts, Max J. Goldsmith, George Nisbet, William Plot, J. H. Wilkinson, C. W. Gardiner, C. H. Merwin, Mrs. John Tindall, Mrs. L. Wittmeyer, George Trull, George Wooliscroft, James R. Carnell, William Heaton, William Inglis, Rev. R. Bryan, Capt. H. Hotchkins, Mrs. A. Pritchard, Edward Powell, Robert Pordlistine, Charles Pordlistine, G. Nathan, James Clark, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Griswold, George H. Morgan, Mr. Silveira, L. A. Bartlett, Mr. Condit, Mrs. Condit, Miss Mary Condit, Master Henry Condit, E. K. Evans, Thomas A. Chapman, E. T. Peters, F. A. Haserick, C. R. Clemens, Mrs. Clemens, Miss M. A. Clemens, Miss Mary Clemens, Mr. Jackson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:29 | Sun sets.....7:34 | Moon rises 10:03

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:14 | Gov. Island.10:03 | Hell Gate.11:25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK............SUNDAY, June 20.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Richmond, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool June 10, via Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and 550 passengers to John G. Dale. June 14, lat. 49 21, lon. 26 52, passed steam-ship England, bound W.; 15th, lat. 46 09, lon. 40 04, bark Alma, (Norw.,) do.; 16th, lat. 44 29, lon. 46 50, stopped and boarded bark Rogate, (Norw.,) hence for Konigsberg, with a cargo of petroleum, water-logged and abandoned; 17th, lat. 43 45, lon. 51 21, passed ship Golden Fleece, from Liverpool May 21, for New-York.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Bearse, Boston.

Ship Sword Fish, (of Liverpool,) Orr, Iquiqui 100 ds., with nitrate of soda to order—vessel to R. J. Cortis. Passed Cape Horn April 7, and crossed the equator May 12 in lon. 35 W.

Bark James E. Ward, Liesegang, Guantanamo 24 ds., with sugar to J. M. Ceballos & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark Costante, (Aust.,) Cosulich, Waterford 35 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Florella, Craid, Bremen 48 ds., in ballast to James Henry.

Schr. Lavinia, Pearce, Virginia.

Schr. Tarry Not, Cotrell, Bangor, with lumber to J. S. Creed.

Schr. Helen, Robinson, Bath, Me., with lumber to master.

Schr. Sarah L. Harding, Harding, Nantucket, with fish to R. H. Daley.

Schr. Julia A. Rich, Chase, Ellsworth, with lumber to order.

Schr. Adria, (Br.,) Patterson, Shulee, N. S., 15 ds., with piling to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Gipsey, Stewart, Block Island, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. H. E. Russell, McHaffey, Boston.

Schr. Condova, Hall, Boston.

Schr. Highlander, Woods, Salem.

Schr. S. S. Brown, Sackett, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Ella, Matthews, Bristol, for Rondout.

Schr. Vineyard, Clark, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. H. Sawyer, Carver, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Edward Wooten, Young, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Marcus Edwards, Evans, Norwalk for, Philadelphia.

Schr. D. W. Saunders, Mott, Somerset.

Schr. Palos, (of Eastport,) Shackford, Demerara 18 ds., with sugar to Leaycraft & Co.—vessel to John Boynton's Son.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. W.; cloudy and very thick off shore.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

QUEENSTOWN, June 20.—Arr. steamer Illinois, from Philadelphia, at 5 A. M., and sld. for Liverpool.

The White Star steamer Adriatic, Capt. Perry, from New-York, June 12, for Liverpool, arr. here at 10 P. M.

PLYMOUTH, June 20.—The Hamburg-American steamer Pommerania, Capt. Schwensen, from New-York, June 10, for Hamburg, arr. to-day.

STORAGE.

Family Plate and other valuables received on storage as usual by

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SUCCESSORS TO

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No. 144 Lexington av., near 29th st. Special attention to the diseases of men. Hours, 8 to 3.

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CORNER PEARL AND BEEKMAN STS.

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CHENEY BROTHERS,
HARTFORD AND NEW-YORK.

PIANOS,
STEINWAY & SONS,
STEINWAY HALL, 14TH ST.

MASONIC AND MILITARY GOODS,
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
19 MAIDEN LANE.

SILVER-PLATED WARE,
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,
550 BROADWAY.

GAS FIXTURES,
MITCHELL, VANCE & CO.,
597 BROADWAY.

CUTLERY,
MERIDEN CUTLERY CO.,
49 CHAMBERS ST.

WORKERS IN HARD-WOOD LUMBER AND VENEERS,
GEORGE W. READ & CO.,
186 TO 200 LEWIS ST.,
FOOT OF 6TH ST., EAST RIVER.

EUROPEAN TRAVEL,
WHITE STAR LINE, (REPUBLIC SAILS JUNE 26, AT 10:30 A. M.)
19 BROADWAY.

ARTISTIC AND FINE GOODS,

For Personal and Household Use.

FINE WATCHES,
TIFFANY & CO.,
PLACE CORNAVIN, (NEAR THE RAILROAD DEPOT,)
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.
UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

ART FURNITURE AND DECORATIONS,
HERTER BROTHERS,
877 BROADWAY.

CLOTHING,
BROOKS BROTHERS,
BROADWAY AND BOND ST.

TOURISTS' ARTICLES,
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

CARPETS,
W. & J. SLOANE,
649 TO 655 BROADWAY.

FINE UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
NICOL, COWLISHAW & CO.,
743 AND 745 BROADWAY.

GUNS, RIFLES, AND SPORTING OUTFITS,
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
19 MAIDEN LANE.

ARTISTIC POTTERY AND GLASS WARE,
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

OPTICIANS—SPECTACLES, OPERA-GLASSES, &c.,
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
601 BROADWAY AND
942 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
UNION ADAMS & CO.,
913 BROADWAY.

PORTRAITS,
W. KURTZ,
23D ST. AND MADISON SQUARE.

DIAMONDS,
TIFFANY & CO.,
57 RUE DU CHATEAUDUN, (CHAUSSEE D'ANTIN,)
PARIS.
UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

MUSICAL BOXES,
M. J. PAILLARD & CO.,
680 BROADWAY.

RUBBER HOSE FOR GARDENING AND STREET PURPOSES,
D. HODGMAN & CO.,
CORNER MAIDEN LANE AND NASSAU ST.

DIAMONDS, (WHOLESALE,)
RAND, BAREMORE & CO.,
29 MAIDEN LANE AND 58 NASSAU ST.

FINE STATIONERY,
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

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F. E. SMITH & CO.,
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WILL OPEN THIS WEEK THE BALANCE OF SPRING STOCK CARPETING at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

TAPESTRY	$1 00
BODY BRUSSELS	1 60
VELVETS	1 75
INGRAINS	0 60
THREE PLYS	1 25

Also a CARGO OF ASSORTED

CANTON MATTINGS

FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT.

SHEPPARD KNAPP'S GREAT CARPET AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS, Nos. 183 and 185 SIXTH av., New-York, one door below 13th st.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—FROM auction, the bankrupt stock of a large wholesale house, and will be sold at greatly reduced prices.

French Paper Hangings, Window Shades

English Carpetings, Oil-cloths, Mattings, &c.; 50,000 rolls fine, gold paper, 50 cents per roll; fine paper, 12 cents per roll; fine, good window shades, $2 per pair, usually sold at $4 50; 50,000 yards thick oil-cloth, 50 cents per yard; also, a large lot of English carpeting, &c., at low prices. J. W. COATES, No. 281 Hudson st.

EVERYTHING IN HOMEOPATHY

AT HUMPHREYS', NOS. 562 AND 817 BROADWAY. FAMILY MEDICINE CASES, HOMEOPATHIC BOOKS, HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, VETERINARY SPECIFICS, And Homeopathic Medicines in TINCTURES, TRITURATIONS, DILUTIONS, PELLETS &c. HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL.